

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 8.

COMPLAIN OF MEAT CAR SERVICE.

Several New York commission agents for South American meat packers have filed complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington against certain Eastern railroads, alleging inadequate refrigerator car service. They ask a reduction in lighterage charges in unloading meats from steamships into cars, and they also want the railroads compelled to provide modern meat refrigerator cars for their use.

While the complaints do not specifically make the assertion, the inference is made, and eagerly taken up by sensational newspapers, that the railroads discriminate in favor of large packers who operate their own refrigerator car lines. One complainant intimates that if the railroads are not compelled to comply with his requirements the entire import trade will fall into the hands of these large packers, who have properly equipped themselves for the handling of their business.

The trade is aware of the fact that railroad refrigerator car service has always been inadequate and incompetent, and that meat packers were forced to build and operate their own cars in order to carry on their business properly. Having equipped themselves, in self-defense, with their own cars, packers do not require railroad company equipment, and the latter has been allowed to fall into disuse.

Now commission agents doing a limited business for South American concerns ask that the railroads be compelled to establish a system of refrigerator car service up to the famous standard of the American meat packers, and maintain it for the benefit of the traffic which would result.

NATIONAL FERTILIZER CONVENTION.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Fertilizer Association it was unanimously decided to hold the twenty-second annual convention at The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., July 13 and 14, 1915. It is altogether probable that the Southern Fertilizer Association will hold their annual meeting on Monday, July 12, at the same place. The Middle West Soil Improvement Committee of the National Fertilizer Association will hold their meeting at the same place on Friday and Saturday, July 16 and 17. With Thursday, July 15, devoted to special committee meetings and the National Association golf tournament, practically the entire week at The Homestead, Hot Springs, will be of interest to the fertilizer manufacturers and the allied trades.

SEVERE STEPS TO SUPPRESS ANIMAL DISEASE Government Also Refuses to Pay Packers for Condemned Cattle

The Federal authorities are finding it necessary to adopt still more stringent measures to stamp out the epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease which was allowed to get a start in the Middle West last fall. Shipment of live animals is more narrowly restricted than ever by new orders issued this week, and it is hoped by this means to stop the spread of the disease to new territory.

Included in the new regulations is one announcing the refusal of the Government to pay for animals condemned in the hands of a slaughterer. Congress appropriated \$2,500,000 to check this disease and presumably to reimburse those whose stock is seized. The Department has been paying farmers for their property when condemned, but now refuses to pay for the same property in the hands of packers.

The result has been the imposition of additional hardships on the meat trade. Permitting the shipment and sale of livestock for immediate slaughter, on the accepted theory that an animal cannot spread the disease when turned into meat, the Government has suddenly turned about and penalized the packers for utilizing this permission. On the farm the animals seized are paid for, but in the packer's yard they are condemned without any recompense.

The New Quarantine Orders.

The two orders just signed by the Secretary of Agriculture make radical changes in the quarantine regulations for the foot-and-mouth disease. All the territory east of the Mississippi and north of Tennessee is now included in the quarantined area, and no shipments of livestock, except for the purpose of immediate slaughter, will be permitted from this area to the South or West. Stock owners, however, in the States of Virginia, West Virginia, Vermont, Maine and the District of Columbia may ship out their stock upon affidavit that it has been on their farms for a certain length of time and has not been exposed to any risk of contagion.

This step the authorities believe to be necessary for the protection of the South, Southwest and West, which have not as yet been affected by the disease. The recent discovery of a few cases where cattle, shipped from areas where the disease had existed, carried it to previously uninfected sections, such as four counties in Kansas, convinced the Department that no precautions will make such shipments absolutely safe.

The new measure, it is said, should confine the disease to the regions in which it has already made its appearance, and in which the work of eradicating it will be pushed as before. All of the large slaughtering centers are within this area, and very few shipments for immediate slaughter are expected to be made out of it.

Under the new regulations territory within the area now quarantined, which was formerly free, is designated as restricted territory. In this restricted territory livestock may be moved freely to other points within the same territory, but cannot pass beyond the limits of the quarantined area, except for immediate slaughter.

The regulations governing the area known respectively as closed, exposed and modified, remain practically the same as before. From the modified area livestock can be shipped for immediate slaughter to points within the quarantined area, and from exposed area as well, after a preliminary inspection and certification by Federal authorities. No stock may be shipped out of the closed area for any purpose, and can only be shipped into it for immediate slaughter.

No Reshipments from Abattoirs Permitted.

Immediate slaughter is now defined as slaughter within 48 hours after the stock arrives at the abattoir. No reshipments from abattoirs are now permitted. These regulations have been made necessary by the fact that in a number of instances cattle ostensibly intended for immediate slaughter at one abattoir have been held there for several days and then reshipped to other yards, where they have been allowed to remain until the disease had actually broken out.

These regulations are embodied in the order known as Bureau of Animal Industry Order No. 234, which defines and classifies the various areas in all the States affected. Another order, Bureau of Animal Industry Order No. 233, requires that on and after February 17, 1915, all livestock, unless intended for immediate slaughter, shall be transported only in railroad cars which have been cleaned and disinfected. This applies to the whole United States.

NO PROBE OF LIVESTOCK PRICES.

Strenuous efforts are being made by Representative Sydney Anderson, of Minnesota, to get the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to order a public hearing

on his resolution of three weeks ago that there should be a Congressional inquiry into what he considers an abnormal situation in the relative prices of grains and livestock. He told the correspondent of The National Provisioner last week that he had asked for such a hearing after his resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and that he expected a favorable reply within a few days. This week, however, he declared that no action had been taken and that he had just written a formal request for the desired public hearing.

Just how much support Mr. Anderson's resolution has in the House is difficult to say; the same is true of what the attitude of the Judiciary Committee might have been under normal conditions. Like everything else, both questions are obscured by the ship purchase fight, and this same fight will effectively prevent even the beginning of a public hearing in this Congress.

Indeed, it is doubtful if any action whatever is taken by the committee on the resolution. On the other hand, of course, some sort of a report may be made on it in the last days of the session; anything is possible just before adjournment, as we know all too well. Sometimes the more complex the question the more hastily does a Congressional committee seek to dispose of it by getting it off its hands, and certainly no more difficult problem than that of food production and food values faces the American people. However, no hearing is possible in this Congress, report or no report.

The next Congress is quite a different proposition. If an extra session of the new 64th Congress is called early next month, and Mr. Anderson, who was re-elected last November, is disposed to push his project, his demand for a public hearing most likely will be granted. This could be looked for because of politics, if for no economic reason, as the Democrats will have a bare majority of 30 in the House.

To grant a hearing on the price of food always is popular, and it is up to the Democrats, with their majority dwindling, to be very popular. For the same reason, a hearing would have been ordered in the midst of the present session had not the shipping bill—now called the slipping bill—thrown everything else out of gear.

Officials of the Department of Agriculture who know the economic factors in the unusual situation now confronting the country prefer not to comment upon Mr. Anderson's resolution, nor upon Representative Good's speech in support of it. They realize that both gentlemen mean well, but there can be no "come back" from any quarter when it is suggested that the reason the price of livestock has gone down at the same time that the price of wheat has gone up is simply because the farmers of the country are dumping their livestock on the market in order that they might hold their wheat and other grain for the high prices now prevailing. With the farmer, as with every other merchant, it is simply a question of which brings the most money. Wheat wins!

PENN. STATE MEAT INSPECTION.

State inspection of livestock, meats and meat food products on the same lines as inspections are now conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, and State

inspection of packing and rendering plants, butcher shops and refrigerator cars in which meat and meat food products are transported are provided for in a bill introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature by Representative Hollingsworth of Chester County. The measure is now in the House Committee on Health and Sanitation.

The bill prohibits the proprietors of meat markets and butcher shops from permitting any one except the butcher himself to handle the meat or meat food products, and requires the butchers to see to it that they are not exposed to flies or other insects.

Special agents of the State Livestock Sanitary Board are to be appointed. The board is given absolute supervision of the inspection and of the enforcement of the provisions of the bill. The agents may be appointed by the owners, lessees or managers of the packing and rendering plants, meat markets and butcher shops and paid by them to inspect their establishments and the meats and meat food products handled by them, or they may be appointed by the board. In the selection of its agents the board is empowered to appoint agents of the United States Department of Agriculture, but they shall serve without pay.

The bill completely regulates the manufacture, preparations, handling, storage, sale, transportation and possession of meats and meat food products for sale. It prohibits the manufacture or sale of any unwholesome meat or meat food products. The sale of any meat or meat food product from swine that have been fed on offal, blood, slaughterhouse refuse or carrion, is forbidden.

The State Livestock Sanitary Board's agents are required to destroy all unwholesome meats and meat food products, and officially to mark or stamp all that are found to be wholesome.

Permitting insanitary conditions to exist in butcher shops, meat markets, packing and rendering plants, and the preparation or sale of unwholesome meats and meat food products are made misdemeanors.

The agents are required to inspect all such places, and also the cars in which meat and meat food products are transported.

Violation of any of the provisions of the bill is made a misdemeanor. The penalty is a fine of \$500 or one year's imprisonment or both. If a corporation, partnership or association is guilty, each of the directors is punishable.

NEW YORK STATE MEAT INSPECTION.

A commission appointed by former Governor Glynn of New York to investigate livestock and meat conditions in the State filed its report this week. It recommends a more rigorous State inspection to check animal disease, and a State system of meat inspection. It advocates paying farmers 90 per cent. of the value of cattle condemned for tuberculosis, but says nothing about paying the packer anything.

A large number of diseased cattle are slaughtered and their meat sold in New York State, it was alleged in the report. This condition, the report says, is due to there being no State inspection of meat. The commission believes, the statement said, "that a certain amount of cattle affected with tuberculosis is annually slaughtered and made up into sausage or sausage meat, which may be

eaten raw and is thus certain to be a cause of tuberculosis in man."

"Under the present law there is no inspection of meat in this State," Commissioner of Agriculture Huson said in explaining the allegation, "and it is possible that large numbers of cattle that have generalized tuberculosis are killed and their meat sold. It is possible that this is done without the knowledge of the farmer, who may not know his herd is infected, but a rigid meat inspection would prevent such food reaching the people."

"In cases where animals have localized tuberculosis; that is, in one organ, the remainder of the carcass may be sold. My department turned into the State last year \$66,000 from the sale of such meat."

Commissioner Huson declared that the lack of meat inspection caused beef shipped to New York from other States to have a readier sale than local beef. This, he said, was because of the federal inspection of such meat.

In a bill drawn by the commission to effect reforms is a provision for the inspection of abattoirs and places where meat is sold to prevent the sale of diseased meat. Under the present law the commission finds only the honest farmer who has his herd tested for tuberculosis suffers, as the law does not compel inspection.

The commission recommended that farmers be allowed 90 per cent. of the appropriated valuation of their cattle killed which had localized tuberculosis, and 40 per cent. for those that had generalized tuberculosis. Farmers who test their own herd would be compelled to keep a record of tests and furnish these to the buyer of the stock. The commission also urged that the State be more prompt in paying for condemned cattle. Many old claims are pending against the State.

Members of the commission were Seth Low, of New York; Commissioner Huson and Dr. L. W. Williams, Deputy Commissioner of Health.

MORE FRESH MEAT IMPORTS.

After the passage of several weeks without the arrival of a single vessel at New York carrying foreign meats, the past week saw one boat come in carrying 26,976 quarters of beef, 3,896 carcasses of sheep and 8,135 carcasses of lamb. There were also 1,925 bags of beef cuts and pieces, 2,335 bags of sundries and quantities of tannage, bones, fertilizer material, etc. Most of the South American production is now going to Europe to fill war orders, and in addition the United States markets are far from attractive in their dullness.

NO OLEOMARGARINE LEGISLATION.

The staff correspondent of The National Provisioner in Washington reports that Representative Lever, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, has informed Representative Michael J. Gill, of St. Louis, that the committee will not be able to consider his bill to remove the ten-cent tax per pound on oleomargarine. Too much previous legislation blocks the way. The bill will die in committee, and if it comes up in the next Congress the sponsor will have to be somebody else, as Mr. Gill goes out of office on March 4.

Do you keep an eye on page 48 for the business opportunities that may be found there?

HOW THE PACKER BUYS SHEEP AND LAMBS

Armour System Is an Example of Modern Methods

By the Editor of "Armco," the Armour Magazine.

Two points stand out prominently with regard to the relationship existing between the livestock buyer and the branch house manager or salesman—quality and price.

First, a high grade cut cannot be sold out of a long, lanky hog, steer or lamb by any amount of fancy dressing and expert salesmanship. It stands to reason that the buyer must select good animals or the salesman cannot sell them.

Second, there is little chance for the salesman, in the branch house or on the car route, to meet competitors' prices if our buyers of livestock are constantly outbidding these same competitors at the pens in order to get good animals. If we pay more than competitors in order to get better quality, the salesman must get more for the dressed meat—that's all!

In other words, the number of all kinds of meat animals is becoming more limited every year. Without alertness and efficiency at the stock pens, where our buying is done, any amount of expert dressing, careful distribution and intelligent salesmanship must count for little from the viewpoint of final sales and profits.

Principles Which Govern Buying.

Today certain well-defined limitations are placed upon the buyer. He is expected to safeguard profits by not buying fancy stock at prices out of proportion to what a salesman can get. He must buy sufficient stock each day to keep the plants running and keep branch houses supplied, and he must constantly study his orders with a view to buying each day quantities of stock of such grade as to meet the specific requirements.

All this is aside from competitive buying which he is certain to encounter—for there is at all times almost vicious competition among the buyers of competitive packing concerns in the stock yards. The competition between competitors does not begin at the butcher block, as many salesmen are apt to imagine. Competition is a vital factor from the moment an animal is offered for sale, all the way through dressing, distributing and shipping, as well as in selling.

But the first step is in the buying. The stock buyer must figure closely. The more accurately he figures and the more skillfully the product is dressed and distributed, the easier is the lot of the branch house man—the better able to meet competitors on quality, price and service.

A Revolution in Sheep Raising.

A great change has come about in the buying of sheep and lambs for mutton purposes during the last ten or twelve years. There was a time, not so very long ago, when our sheep and lambs were bought wholly with regard to arbitrary market values.

Whatever the buyer saw in the way of sheep that looked like a good bargain at the price, that was what he bought—and that was what the branch house salesman had to sell. In other words, the branch house man had no voice as to what class of mutton he would have for his trade, and what not. He was obliged to take what he got, and make the best of it.

Today the selling end of the business has the dominant voice. Particularly during the last year and a half the buyer is harkening to the demands of the trade as never before. So far as possible, considering the conditions under which he must work, he buys as near his requirements as the market will admit. And all orders for all sheep buying markets emanate from the dressed sheep department at headquarters. This state of affairs has come about gradually, and has worked far-reaching changes in the whole sheep industry.

The sheep breeder of a few years ago, with an eye single to wool-growing, fed and sent to market the sheep which he considered superfluous or worthless from a wool-growing standpoint—none of which was what we today term a good mutton animal.

Under the stimulus of trade demand, the sheep buyer now selects and pays the price for what is best from a purely mutton standpoint and lets the wool-bred sheep go begging, regardless of cheapness, which has caused the sheep breeder to reverse his policy also and breed for mutton first, and wool secondarily.

Today the Armour branch houses and car routes have the finest mutton lambs and sheep that were ever bred—and the evolution is still going on. Mutton has not yet reached the position of pre-eminence in the meat business that it is bound to reach.

A Day With the Sheep Buyer.

The sheep-buying facilities of Union Stock Yards at Chicago consist of some fifteen acres devoted to two-story sheds divided up into pens. These sheds are leased by the Stock Yards Company to the fifteen or twenty commission houses who handle sheep.

C. J. Davis, who is Armour's sheep buyer in Chicago, has been "in the pens" twenty-six years. H. A. Phillips, of the dressed sheep department, who, of course, directs the buying at all points, may be found "Johnny on the spot" at the Chicago sheep pens' office any morning at 8 o'clock.

The Chicago sheep buying force, with office right out among the pens, consists of from fifteen to twenty men, according to the season. Several of these men are capable of buying, although only five buy regularly. Among them are one bookkeeper, four sorters, and three sheep drivers and three scale men.

Similar forces are maintained at Fort Worth and all the river markets, reaching a total force of sixty or seventy men in the sheep-buying end of the business. All of the competitors of Armour & Company also maintain buying offices right among the sheep pens at all these points, and their agents are to be seen circulating about continuously.

The sheep buyer's day begins at 8 o'clock in the morning. The first four days of the week are heaviest throughout the year, as well as now, during the lightest season.

How to Drive a Sheep Bargain.

Before the day begins the sheep buyer in every market knows with surprising closeness what the receipts for the day will be, which information the various railroad agents are able to give him, estimated from the num-

ber of cars ordered set in the different parts of the country.

This information he telegraphs to the dressed sheep department, Chicago. In this department a *modus operandi* for all markets is quickly outlined and each buyer is sent telegraphic instructions based upon trade requirements, on the one hand, and available material and prevailing market prices on the other, as to how many sheep, yearlings and lambs of the several grades, are to be bought.

With this data before him, the buyer in each market starts out, going from one sheep pen to another in the great tentlike structures known as the "sheds," scanning the receipts, bargaining with agents of the commission houses for the stock each has to offer, keeping a weather eye out for the arrival of any specially desirable lots about which he has advance information, and a keen lookout for friendly tips as to the prices that have been offered by his competitors.

A good buyer, of course, is the fellow who knows his own mind, but who can conceal his anxiety to buy, without letting some competitor get away with the stock he has chosen for his own.

Lambs Lose Weight in the Pens.

Sometimes a bunch of lambs are held in the pens several days by some commission man who is determined to force a higher bid. When they arrive he sets a price on them, say 10c. a pound, for instance. The first buyer, who comes along sizes them up and makes a bid, say 9½c. The second buyer to see them is quoted the higher price, and if he bids lower than the first buyer, is laughed at and confidently informed as to what bid his competitor has already registered. Maybe he will beat it and maybe he will not.

But the see-saw goes on hour after hour, and sometimes day after day, an occasional buyer offering a slightly better price and the commission man conceding an occasional point in an effort to close a deal, until a mutually satisfactory price has been reached and the sheep are sold.

Lambs held on sale in this manner lose rapidly in weight. They are usually from green pastures, of course, and largely milk-fed, and will not eat hay and other dry feed. In addition, they are not at ease in their strange surroundings and live up their own weight. It is estimated that lambs in this condition lose a point a day—"a point" meaning 1 per cent. of what their weight will be when dressed. This must be taken into consideration in the final purchase.

"Notice these lambs in the pen here," explained Mr. Davis, the Armour sheep buyer. "There are scarcely two of them alike. Some are long-legged and light, and some short and fat. Several different brands are represented, and if Armour bought these lambs the first thing we would do would be to carefully sort them to eliminate the poor ones before sending them along to the abattoir for filling an order. This helps to hold up the uniformity of Armour quality—a point we constantly strive for. Notice the thinness of some of these lambs."

It's Meat—Not Wool—That Counts.

Mr. Davis stepped briskly into the pen and wrestled with a struggling animal until he secured its head firmly between his knees, and invited the editor of "Armco" to feel the

(Continued on page 41.)

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

POINTS ON SMOKING MEATS.

A Southern inquirer, recently started in the pork packing line, writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you please inform us through the columns of your paper how to smoke hams and bacon; how to treat them after being taken from the pickle, how long to soak them, temperature of soak water, what fuel to use, etc.?

S. B.

The information sought by this inquirer has been printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" at various times and in great detail, and any regular reader of The National Provisioner who preserves the copies of the paper and keeps them on file can readily look up any bit of information in that way. However, information concerning the points referred to is repeated briefly here for the benefit of the inquirer and any other seeker after information.

Soaking meats for smoking is governed by the length of time the meats have been in pickle or dry salt, and also the formula under which cured. In some cases—that of extra mild-cured meats, for instance—washing in hot water is all that is necessary, merely to remove all impurities adhering to the meats, and not with a view of extracting any superfluous brine, which if present and not eliminated would show up in "salt streaks" when the meat came out of the smoke.

Washing should be done in water usually around 150 degs. Fahr. Soaking should be done in cold water, and if it can be arranged so that the water can be kept running all the time the meat is soaking it will be all the better—not necessarily to such an extent as to cause a waste of water, but so that

it may be kept as fresh and clean as possible during the soaking process.

The question of how long meats should be soaked is usually determined by conditions in the matter of salt absorption, which may be from two hours to overnight, according to average weight and age or length of time in pickle or dry salt. When sufficiently soaked the meats should be well washed and drained, prior to stringing, and left hanging in the smoke-house for several hours after to drain, prior to putting on the fire.

The temperature should never exceed 160 degs. Fahr.; that is, the temperature of the smoke-house should not register at any time over that figure. It will be better still if it can be kept at a steady temperature of from 145 to 150 degs. Fahr., commencing low and gradually reaching that point. Hickory wood and sawdust is the best material for smoking, maple being second choice with many operators.

An easy, steady circulation of smoke is necessary. Every smoke-house "acts" differently, and the operator must get acquainted with the various "moods" exhibited, caused by climatic and other conditions. Meats may be smoked in 36 hours and upwards. Too heavy a smoke is to be avoided. Also too light a smoke, which in the first place means considerable unnecessary shrinkage and too dry meats in consequence, and in the latter case a color which fades to a dirty pale color upon contact with the outer air. Such meats also will be likely, owing to insufficient drying, to become flabby and soft, and of a generally uninviting appearance.

COTTONSEED FOOTS SOAP POWDER.

A reader of The National Provisioner asks this question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I am desirous of securing a soap powder made from cottonseed foots. The product I want must be soluble in water. What information can you give me?

This is more or less a secret process. We have not at hand an absolutely reliable formula for making a soap powder such as you desire, and can only give you some idea as to

the process. Cottonseed oil "foots," dried and mixed with 50 per cent. silicate of soda, or soda ash, would make an effective detergent powder.

In some soap powders borax is used with good results. Cleansing powders may contain any detergent of more or less value, with all of which you are doubtless familiar.

METHODS OF FLAVORING OIL.

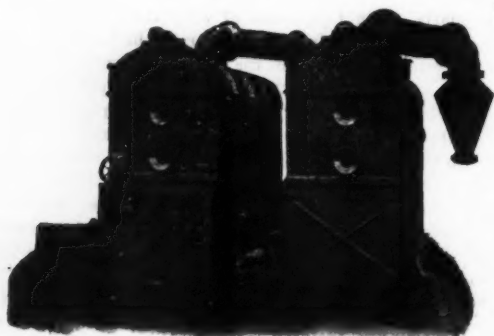
The United States Patent Office reports the granting of a patent to Dr. Nathan Sulzberger, of New York, for a process in which peanut oil is combined with cottonseed oil to make a practically tasteless and odorless mixture. The flavor of the cottonseed oil is improved by adding small amounts of peanut oil, about 3 per cent. The patent also includes a process for improving the flavor of all edible fats and oils by mixing with them other edible products of an oily nature which have a characteristic odor and taste such as will improve and neutralize the flavor of the original fat or oil. A process is also included which combines these various fats or oils so as to render them neutral. The application for this patent was filed in 1911. Its serial number is 647,012.

SWIFT BONDS ARE SOLD.

Swift & Company have sold to Potter, Choate & Prentice, White, Weld & Co., and the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago \$11,800,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due in 1944. The bonds are part of an authorized issue of \$50,000,000, of which \$25,000,000 are outstanding, including the portion taken by this syndicate. A public offering will be made shortly. The bonds were quoted at 96 bid on the Chicago Stock Exchange this week.

THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.



There's Big Money In It—

The manufacture of fertilizer from tank water is recognized by aggressive packers as an extremely valuable side line. This tank water, formerly thrown away, is now used as the raw material for turning a former waste into large dividends. One of the Chicago packers reports an annual income from this source alone of more than \$100,000, all of which was formerly wasted. In this plant, the value is recovered by means of two large

SWENSON EVAPORATORS

The fact that every one of the prominent packers in the United States uses Swenson Evaporators for this purpose, some of them having more than 30 in their different plants, and that practically every one

of these was ordered after the concern had had experience with the first order, shows that this apparatus is better adapted to this work than any other type which has yet been developed.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

49-20

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STAMPING OUT DISEASE

The Federal Government is taking every measure possible to check the epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease among livestock. It has been a longer and harder task than many expected it would be, and some harsh measures have been necessary. The government has even ordered summary seizure of animals intended for meat slaughter, with the warning that they will not be paid for, as condemned animals taken from farmers are paid for.

The discovery of foot-and-mouth infection in the stockyards of nine cities—Chicago, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Louisville, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Columbus, Jersey City and Baltimore—which has resulted in the closing of these stock yards until they have been thoroughly disinfected, is regarded by the Federal authorities as undoubtedly a setback in their campaign to eradicate the plague. But it is considered to be by no means as serious a matter as if the disease had broken out in stock held on the farms.

All the cattle affected were destined for immediate slaughter at various points. No stockers or feeders were included among

them. The infection, therefore, has been laid over a trail that runs in straight, easily-traced lines from city to city. The stamping out of it is principally a matter of disinfecting all cars used in these shipments, and all yards through which they have passed.

On the other hand when the disease first broke out last fall it was spread over the country by a large number of shipments of stockers and feeders, which were distributed more or less broadcast to the farms in many States. To trace each one of the animals in these shipments to its ultimate destination was a task of much greater magnitude than the authorities now face.

The new outbreak, however, in the opinion of the Federal authorities, emphasizes the necessity of adhering for some time longer to the quarantine regulations that prohibit the shipment of any stock from the quarantined area for any purpose except immediate slaughter, and that also prohibit its shipment at all to points in free area. If feeders and stockers were to be sent out from the quarantined areas there would always be the danger of the disease spreading once more among the farms, and the country being thrown back in the condition that it was in in October.

The government also holds that cattle purchased for slaughter and found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease shall not be paid for by the government, but may be condemned under the Federal meat inspection law like any other diseased stock. Purchasers of cattle for slaughter in territory where there is reason to suspect the existence of the disease purchase at their own risk, and the government says there is no reason why it should insure them against the possibility of loss. For the government to do this, the officials say, would be in fact to put a premium upon the reckless buying of suspected animals, and make the task of ultimately eradicating the disease much harder.

These measures are bound to arouse criticism. They bring up the old problem of "buying subject," and if packers are to suffer total loss on condemnations while the farmers are paid, this would seem to be the only road open to relief. The trade is anxious to co-operate with the government in every way that is possible, for this disease situation is not only a terrible menace to the interests of the livestock and meat industries, but to the whole meat-eating population. But where an appropriation is specifically made for the purpose of eradicating a specific disease, it is difficult to understand the trend of thought of the official mind which makes a distinction between one class of American stock-owner and another—even if the latter is a packer.

PEANUT OIL POSSIBILITIES

Even before the outbreak of the European war the propaganda for more extensive crop rotation in the South had made considerable headway. Possibilities for the South as a source of increased meat supplies stimulated this movement. But with the blow to the cotton industry dealt by the war this crop diversification idea took a much stronger hold upon the Southern mind.

The cottonseed products industry was naturally affected by the war situation, and cotton seed crushers began to think more seriously than ever before of the possibility of utilizing their plants for other purposes in case the necessity arose. One of the alternatives suggested was peanut crushing, and this idea has been talked over to a considerable extent this winter, particularly in Texas.

This peanut crushing proposition is not a new thing to cotton oil men. It has been discussed before, and it has been experimented with before. One of the old-time leaders in the industry made a thorough investigation of the subject, and even carried it so far as to cause to be produced a considerable acreage of peanuts during the season of experimentation. He reported what then seemed to be a fatal flaw in the project—that the itinerant peanut-vender always outbid the crusher for the peanut crop. It was worth more sold in paper sacks on the street corner than the crusher could pay for it at the mill.

Whether that situation would be repeated at this or a future time is a question. The fact remains, however, that peanut oil production in this country has never amounted to enough to get a separate classification in government reports. It is estimated that we produce about 50 million bushels of peanuts annually, most of which presumably go into consumptive channels direct, and we also import large quantities from France and China.

Whether a real peanut oil industry could be built up here remains to be proved. Such an industry has been successful abroad, and it might be here. Investigation shows that there are hundreds of thousands of acres of peanut land in the South which amounts to little because of lack of intelligent cultivation. It is possible that intensive farming of these Southern lands would build up a peanut production which would supply the needs of the consumptive trade and leave a surplus for crushing purposes.

The National Provisioner has investigated this question to some extent, and prints the results of its investigation in its news columns. It will continue to keep the trade posted on this subject. It is possible that with the dawning of an era of modern farming methods in the South peanut crushing may come to be a profitable complement of cotton seed crushing.

TRADE GLEANINGS

It is rumored that the Gulfport oil mill of Gulfport, Miss., will erect a refinery at Mobile, Ala.

It is reported that John W. Grier, of Moultrie, Ga., will establish a packing plant at Dublin, Ga.

It is reported that Armour & Company will erect a warehouse at Houghton, Mich., which will cost \$25,000.

The San Angelo Cotton Oil Company, San Angelo, Tex., has reduced its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$80,000.

Extensive alterations will be made in Armour & Company's branch house at 917 Noble street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Osage Cotton Oil Company, of Hamilton, Tenn., have increased their capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

The factory of the Empire Cotton Oil Company, Vienna, Ga., which was recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt.

The Sevier County Co-operative Packing Company, De Queen, Ark., has been organized to establish a plant to cure meats.

The Farmers' Co-operative Packing Company, recently incorporated for \$250,000, will erect a packing plant in Wausau, Wis.

It is reported that a fertilizer factory, with a large warehouse in connection, will be erected by O. M. Pate & Sons at Sulphur Springs, Tex.

J. C. Crockett, of El Paso, Tex., and H. I. Miller, of York, have incorporated, with a capital stock of \$150,000, the H. I. Miller Cattle Company.

The City Council of Dublin, Ga., has adopted a resolution providing for the erection of a cold storage plant for meat and a garbage disposal plant.

The H. B. Egan Poultry Company, Muskogee, Okla., has been incorporated by H. B. Egan, A. C. Egan and J. C. Neff with a capital stock of \$5,000.

D. B. Alexander, G. C. Hammond and L. M. Alexander have incorporated the Greenwood Transfer and Livestock Company, Greenwood, S. C., with a capital stock of \$5,000.

The Lawndale Kosher Sausage Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by I. Yanoney, M. S. Kronick and R. Berg.

The Witherspoon & McMellen Livestock Company, Kansas City, Mo., has been incor-

porated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by Frank Witherspoon, Geo. C. McMellen and G. M. Smith.

The Perry Packing Company, Perry, Ia., has incorporated and will take over the plant of the Van Camp Packing Company. LeRoy Corliss, G. Brewer and T. Walpole are members of the new company.

The Norfolk Manure Company, Norfolk, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000, with John S. Seeley as president; A. S. Seeley, vice-president, and E. J. Seeley, secretary and treasurer.

The Alabama Cattle Company, Birmingham, Ala., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 with Wm. S. Moughon, as president; James G. McCall, vice-president, and James H. Edmondson, secretary and treasurer.

JUDICIAL SALE BY TENDER.

In the Matter of the Dominion Winding-up Act, being Chapter 144 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario and Amending Acts, and In the Matter of the Central Ice & Cold Storage Company, Limited.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office, Number 311 Davis Building, Windsor, Ontario, and marked "Tenders in the matter of the Central Ice & Cold Storage Company, Limited," up to 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, the 25th day of February, 1915, for the purchase of the assets and good will of the said Company.

A schedule of the said assets together with full information, may be obtained at the office of the undersigned or at the plant (which is open for inspection during business hours) or will be mailed on request to any person desiring same.

Immediate possession will be given on completion of sale.

This plant was completed in June, 1914, at an approximate cost of \$85,000, and is thoroughly modern in every particular, with a daily capacity of fifty tons, and is still in operation. Steps have been taken to build a cold storage plant in connection therewith. Splendid field of operation at Windsor, Ontario (immediately opposite Detroit), serving a population of about 30,000 persons.

Terms of payment: 10 per cent. down, and the balance in thirty days or upon completion of a title, without interest. All tenders

must be accompanied by accepted cheque or New York draft, payable to the liquidator at par, for 10 per cent. of the whole amount of the tender, which cheque will be returned if the tender is not accepted, and forfeited if the tender is accepted, and the tenderer makes default in the completion of the purchase.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. In all other respects the conditions of sale shall be the standing conditions of the court.

Tenders will be opened at a meeting of the creditors, shareholders, contributories and members of the said Company to be held in the City Hall, Windsor, on Thursday, the 25th day of February, 1915, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated this 8th day of February, A. D. 1915.
T. Z. HUMPHRIES,

Liquidator of Central Ice & Cold Storage Company, Limited.

PROPOSAL.

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOODSTUFFS, ETC., Office of Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, February 15, 1915. Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing commissary foodstuffs, etc., to the Panama Rail Road Company in accordance with terms and conditions contained in Circular No. P-352. Circulars and full information may be obtained at the following-named places, at which points bids will be received and opened in public on date and at time stated: The Purchasing Department, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York; Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La.; Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., 1086 North Point Street, San Francisco, Cal.; and Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., 115-123 East Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill. Bids will be received at New York until 2:00 P. M.; at Chicago and New Orleans until 1:00 P. M.; and at San Francisco until 11:00 A. M., March 5, 1915; R. E. Rutherford, Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Rail Road Co., 24 State Street, New York.

Tankage Disposal Plants

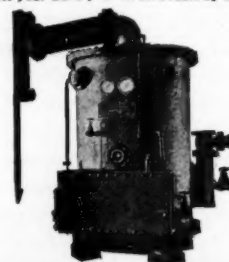
BULLETIN NO. 40.

Gives the value of garbage, tankage and offals from abattoirs and tells how to economically treat the same. It also gives very much valuable information.

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PACKERS who buy our SPECIAL HAM PAPER for smoked meat wrapping and Lard Liners, get the 'GREATEST VALUE' the market offers.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Futures Decline, Then Rally—Trading Light —Hog Packing Heavy—Receipts More Moderate—Products Stocks Decline.

The provision market felt the influence of the heavy packing statistics last week and showed future declines, but with more moderate arrivals of hogs this week and reports of some improvement this week in demand for cash product, there has been a hardening in the tone of the future market and some recovery in prices. The rally in the market was influenced to some extent by reports that the cash situation was improving and that the conditions in this respect were looking more favorable for an improvement in the distribution of cash product. The semi-monthly statement of product stocks was somewhat disappointing, showing a further considerable gain compared with last month, and shows a rather liberal total compared with last year. The increase in the stocks was the natural result of the heavy movement of hogs and the very liberal packing.

The figures for the mid-month totals, compared with the first of February this year, and the figures for the corresponding dates last year follow, showing the effect of the packing for last half month:

	Feb. 15, 1915.	Feb. 1, 1915.
Pork, new, bbls.	52,000	49,992
Pork, old, bbls.	30,532	9,736
Pork, repacked, bbls.	2,101	2,127
Lard, new, tcs.	54,258	48,254
Lard, old, tcs.		
Short ribs, lbs.	33,124,438	28,185,245

And for the same periods last year:

	Feb. 15, 1914.	Feb. 1, 1914.
Pork, new, bbls.	10,329	7,596
Pork, old, bbls.	1,623	2,037
Pork, repacked, bbls.		
Lard, new, tcs.	82,635	73,231
Lard, old, tcs.	20,015	21,645
Short ribs, lbs.	18,060,312	17,234,634

The packing returns for the week were heavy, compared with last year, showing an important increase. The total gain in the packing for the first week in February was 262,000 head, compared with last year, and a gain for the last week showed an increase of 296,000. Since November 1, the aggregate packing of hogs has been 10,933,000, against 9,565,000 last year, an increase of 1,368,000. The packing for the week was 870,000, against 861,000 the previous week, and 574,000 last year.

The effect of the increase in packing as shown by the total statistics of stocks on February 1 was to bring about a larger gain in the supplies on hand than was the case during the winter packing of a year ago. Against this has been an increase in the exports of both meats and lard, so that the domestic distribution has not kept up with the increase in packing.

As a result of the heavy movement of hogs and the large gain in stocks, the prices for meats are lower than last year, while lard is only just about the same as last year. The price for ribs is about 1½¢ a pound under last year, and pork \$2.50 a barrel under last year.

While this condition prevailed as to the

price of meats, the price of livestock for the past week shows the following interesting comparisons with previous years:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Last week	\$6.75	\$7.50	\$6.50	\$8.45
Previous week	7.00	8.00	6.30	8.90
Cor. week 1914	8.70	8.45	5.50	7.55
Cor. week 1913	8.20	8.05	5.75	8.80
Cor. week 1912	6.15	6.75	4.05	6.15
Cor. week 1911	7.20	6.20	4.25	6.15
Cor. week 1910	9.20	6.30	6.70	8.80
Cor. week 1909	6.40	5.90	5.00	7.50

The movement of provisions to Chicago shows a moderate tendency towards an increase in the receipts of meats, but this is more than offset by the increase in the shipments from that point. Since November 1 the receipts of meats at Chicago have been 40,566,000, against 34,377,000 last year, while the receipts of lard were only 28,676,000, against shipments of 60,011,000. The shipments from Chicago for the same time have been of meats 183,778,000, against 171,921,000 last year, and lard 101,115,000, against 82,415,000 last year. Yet in the face of this movement the stocks show a tendency to increase, as reflected by the figures given.

LARD.—Trade has again been quiet, with export trade restricted by the difficulty of getting freight room. City steam, \$10 nom.; Middle West, \$10.10@10.20 nom.; Western, \$10.50@10.60; refined Continent, \$11.40 nom.; South American, \$11.65 nom.; Brazil, kegs, \$12.65; compound lard, 8% @ 8½¢.

PORK.—The market is quiet and about steady, with local trade limited. Mess is quoted \$20@21 nom.; clear, \$20@23 nom.; family, \$22@25.

BEEF.—The position of the market is very quiet but prices continue firm on the small stocks. Quoted: Family, \$24@25 nom.; mess, \$21@23 nom.; packet, \$23@24 nom.; extra India mess, \$36@38 nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—The government having removed the restrictive order prohibiting the publication of information concerning destination of exports until 30 days after clearance, the reporting of details of exports is being brought up to date as rapidly as possible.)

Exports of hog products from New York reported cleared from January 11 to January 30, 1915:

BACON. — Barranquilla, Colombia, 272 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 516,585 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 1,777,773 lbs.; Bristol, England, 268,924 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 1,079 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 53,379 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 2,600 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 563,066 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 84,607 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,034 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 513,379 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 3,100 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 298,977 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 290,492 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 356,272 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 326 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 273,068 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 10,457 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 189,435 lbs.; Hull, England, 447,643 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,875 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 6,533,221 lbs.; London, England, 163,712 lbs.; Malmö, Sweden, 72,829 lbs.; Manchester, England, 66,098 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 25,997 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 12,670 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 23,827 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 10,036 lbs.; Puerto Cortez, Honduras, 3,078 lbs.; Sao Paulo, Brazil, 731 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 62,306 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 3,179 lbs.

HAMS.—Barbados, W. I., 1,512 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 273 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 31,131 lbs.; Bridgetown, Barbados, 1,679 lbs.; Bristol, England, 26,131 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 23,452 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 595 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 2,349 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 1,261 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 2,017 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 48,558 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 13,619 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 7,829 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 890 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 1,020,610 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 2,304 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 325 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 259,840 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 17,807 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 33,283 lbs.; Havre, France, 8,954 lbs.; Hull, England, 562,003 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 6,007 lbs.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 14,004 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 3,899,856 lbs.; London, England, 303,786 lbs.; Manchester, England, 30,381 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 5,068 lbs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 6,873 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 2,696 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 16,622 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 780 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,960 lbs.; Puerto Cortez, Honduras, 946 lbs.; Rio de Janeiro, 7,691 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 690 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 969 lbs.; Santander, Peru, 756 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 29,468 lbs.; Sao Paulo, Brazil, 731 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 4,685 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 9,089 lbs.

LARD.—Aberdeen, Scotland, 142,134 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 3,500 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 5,550 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 34,618 lbs.; Batavia, Java, 56,760 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 196,425 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 442,007 lbs.; Bridgetown, W. I., 22,537 lbs.; Bristol, England, 1,458,320 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 13,090 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 13,090 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 13,500 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 20,200 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 26,165 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 61,251 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 3,922,448 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 168,824 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 17,751 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 933,912 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 2,500 lbs.; Cork, Ireland, 5,101 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 8,901 lbs.; Cucuta, Colombia, 3,000 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 5,484 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 10,600 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 16,846 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 326,292 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 879 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 760,751 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 1,732,539 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 7,950 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 7,308 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 222,383 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 11,084 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 140,720 lbs.; Havre, France, 182,877 lbs.; Hull, England, 2,759,104 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 15,225 lbs.; Lagos, Nigeria, 17,232 lbs.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 74,711 lbs.; Las Palmas, Canary Islands, 17,900 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 175,303 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 5,076,358 lbs.; London, England, 1,061,863 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 22,657 lbs.; Malmö, Sweden, 4,274,745 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 2,221 lbs.; Manchester, England, 713,612 lbs.; Manila, P. I., 2,200 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 234,720 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 4,015 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 47,400 lbs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 58,069 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 18,400 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 14,761 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 28,572 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 15,033 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 46,150 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 14,673 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 37,815 lbs.; Plymouth, England, 5,600 lbs.; Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, 11,129 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,840 lbs.; Puerto Cortez, Honduras, 4,319 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 66,755 lbs.; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 12,420 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 68,281 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 69,308 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 11,788 lbs.; Santander, Peru, 1,500 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 25,240 lbs.; Sao Paulo, Brazil, 2,220 lbs.; Southampton, England, 2,800 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 147,689 lbs.; Swansea, Wales, 14,000 lbs.; Teneriffe, Canary Islands, 23,800 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 116,244 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 10,680 lbs.; Turks Island,

Bahamas, 1,510 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 7,375 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 30,863 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Havre, France, 25 bbls.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 960 gals.

PORK.—Barbados, W. I., 249 bbls., 18 tes.; Bridgetown, Barbados, 252 bbls.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 25 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 5 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 135 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 15½ bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 636 bbls., 15 tes.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 305 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 16 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 55 cs.; Hull, England, 55 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 246 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 105 tes., 565 bbls.; London, England, 185 bbls.; Macoris, S. D., 35 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 21 bbls.; Monrovia, Liberia, 5 bbls.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 35 bbls.; Nassau, Bahamas, 37 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 35 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 76 bbls., 6 tes.; Port au Prince, W. I., 74 bbls.; Puerto Cortez, Honduras, 7½ bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 2,805 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 34 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 310 bbls., 45 tes.; Valparaiso, Chile, 15 bbls.

PORK HEADS.—Barbados, W. I., 36 bbls.; Bridgetown, Barbados, 77 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 76 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 17 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 85 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 61 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 61 bbls.

PORK TAILS.—Cayenne, French Guiana, 92 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 282½ bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 25 bbls., 30 tes.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 30 tes.; Kingston, W. I., 5 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 69 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Bordeaux, France, 388 pa.; Cieufuegos, Cuba, 5 cs.; Colon, Panama, 290 pa.; Cristobal, Panama, 5 pa.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 3 pa., 60 cs.; London, England, 160 bxs., 370 pa.; Oran, Algeria, 41 pa.; Santiago, Cuba, 75 cs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The government having removed the restrictive order prohibiting the publication of information concerning destination of exports until 30 days after clearance, the reporting of details of exports is being brought up to date as rapidly as possible.]

Exports of beef products from New York reported cleared from January 11 to January 30, 1915:

CURED BEEF.—Barbados, W. I., 42 bbls.; Bergen, Norway, 50 bbls.; Bridgetown, W. I., 26 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 32 tes., 25 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 28 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 350 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 59½ bbls., 2 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 100 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Island, 42 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 175 bbls.; Genoa, Italy, 100 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 193 tes., 10 bbls.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 100 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 559 bbls., 175 cs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2 tes., 20 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 5 bbls.; Hull, England, 20 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 155 bbls., 11 tes.; Lagos, Nigeria, 12 bbls.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 130 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 185 bbls., 300 tes., 1,410,190 lbs.; London, England, 25 tes.; Martinique, W. I., 8 bbls.; Mauritius, Island of, 25 tes.; Monrovia, Liberia, 5 bbls.; Nassau, Bahamas, 19 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 50 tes., 75 bbls.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 10 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 95 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 17 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 11 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 515 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 10 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 30 bbls.; Tumaco, Colombia, 5 bbls.; Valparaiso, Chile, 20 bbls.

FRESH MEATS.—Colon, Panama, 70,128 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 125,031 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 97,878 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 4,268 lbs.; Havre, France, 6,574,089 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 25,911 lbs.; Monrovia, 55 pa.; Nassau, Bahamas, 5,178 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Bergen, Norway, 505 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 560 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 640 tes.; Genoa, Italy, 70 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 140 tes.; Hull, England, 730 tes.; Liverpool, England, 1,150 tes.; London, England, 1,360 tes.; Manchester, England, 300 tes.; Piraeus, Greece, 52 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, W. I., 8,925 lbs.; Bridgetown, Barbados, 21,410 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 6,810 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 6,065 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 4,460 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 12,300 lbs.; Macoris,

S. D., 1,760 lbs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 1,510 lbs.; Nassau, Barbados, 2,565 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 5,420 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 2,340 lbs.; Puerto Cortez, Honduras, 7,900 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 4,600 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,800 lbs.

TALLOW.—Amapola, Honduras, 3,619 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 4,016 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 131,869 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 17,974 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 3,959 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 456,555 lbs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 27,049 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 5,664 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,510 lbs.

TONQUES.—Bordeaux, France, 100 cs.; Bristol, England, 172 pa., 300 cs.; Colon, Panama, 15 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 144 pa., 100 cs.; Hamburg, Germany, 50 tes.; Hull, England, 80 cs.; Liverpool, England, 45 bbls., 248 pa.; London, England, 50 pa.

CANNED MEATS.—Buenos Aires, A. R., 140 cs.; Calcutta, India, 121 pa.; Caibarien, Cuba, 125 bxs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 79 pa.; Colon, Panama, 47 cs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 200 pa.; Cristobal, Panama, 73 pa.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 137 cs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 123 cs.; Genoa, Italy, 50 cs., 50 pa.; Glasgow, Scotland, 952 cs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 108 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 83 pa., 144 cs.; Havre, France, 1,403 pa.; Hull, England, 923 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 61 cs., 100 pa.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 77 pa.; Leith, Scotland, 25 cs.; Liverpool, England, 683 pa.; London, England, 6,091 cs., 21,476 pa.; Lourenco Marquez, Port. E. Africa, 82 cs.; Manchester, England, 510 cs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 214 cs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 26 cs.; Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, 217 cs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 7 pa.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 89 cs.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign fresh beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled 26,976 quarters, compared to nothing last week and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled 3,896 carcasses of sheep and 8,135 lambs, compared to nothing last week. There were also 1,925 bags of beef cuts, 2,335 bags of meat sundries, 353 casks of tallow, 63 casks of casings, 2,773 packages of tankage and fertilizer material, 606 bags of bones and 30 barrels of hair. All arrivals were from South America.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending February 6, 1915, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 88,400 pounds, the average value according to estimates from the manifests being 11½ cents per pound. This includes not only the dressed beef, but offal and pieces as well. The previous week's imports totaled 3,140,900 pounds, value averaged at 9 cents per pound.

For the week ending February 13, 1915, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 81,400 pounds, the average value according to estimates from the manifests being 11½ cents per pound. This includes not only the dressed beef, but offal and pieces as well.

BALTIMORE OLEO OIL EXPORTS.

Exports of oleo oil from the port of Baltimore, Md., from October 27, 1914, to January 5, 1915, were as follows: Week ending October 27, none; November 3, none; November 10, none; November 17, to England, 71,347 lbs.; to Denmark, 105,230 lbs.; November 24, to Sweden, 37,500 lbs.; December 1, none; December 8, none; December 15, none; December 22, none; December 29, none; January 5, to England, 64,469 lbs. Later.—To England, 51,340 lbs.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, February 11, 1915, as shown by A. L. Russell's report, are as follows:

Cottonseed oil, 20,845 barrels; bacon and hams, 4,615,240 pounds; beef, 764 packages; pork, none; lard, 13,279,870 pounds; oil cake, none.

[Owing to the order of the Treasury Department, details of shipments by vessels and destination are withheld for 30 days, but the totals for the week are indicated.]

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to February 13, 1915, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 73,687 quarters; to the Continent, 25,372 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To Europe, 49,396 quarters; to the United States, none.

For the week ending February 19, 1915, exports from Argentina were reported as follows: To Europe, 81,069 quarters; to the United States, 20,135 quarters.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending February 13, 1915, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, '14, to Feb. 13, 1915.
	Week ending Feb. 13, 1915.	Week ending Feb. 14, 1914.	
United Kingdom..	440	710	3,390
Continent	175	247	919
So. & Cen. Am..	25	255	1,839
West Indies	840	496	14,638
Br. No. Am. Col..	1,840	728	8,096
Total	3,320	2,426	28,892
MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	13,315,965	5,964,375	126,956,337
Continent	5,319,650	708,600	20,654,963
So. & Cen. Am..	66,400	51,250	666,100
West Indies	73,950	176,000	1,595,875
Br. No. Am. Col..	6,000	8,000	68,075
Other countries..	.....	.....	7,600
Total	18,715,565	6,908,225	149,948,950
LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	11,580,390	3,417,852	110,727,168
Continent	6,517,750	4,637,278	57,036,684
So. & Cen. Am..	66,400	198,510	2,738,362
West Indies	942,014	357,440	5,002,774
Br. No. Am. Col..	.....	2,998	228,118
Other countries..	.....	3,750	160,700
Total	19,106,554	8,617,828	175,923,774

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,686	10,397,865	17,288,954
Boston	74	455,700	61,600
New Orleans	590	54,000	854,000
Portland, Me. ....	.....	3,912,000	324,000
St. John, N. B. ....	.....	3,896,000	578,000
Total week	3,320	18,715,565	19,106,554
Previous week	1,956	11,100,975	14,512,214
Two weeks ago	1,523	15,031,100	15,456,332
Cor. week last y'r ..	2,436	6,908,225	8,617,828

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '14, to Feb. 13, '15.	Same time last year.	Changes.
Pork, lbs.	5,770,400	7,390,000	Dec. 1,619,600
Meats, lbs.	140,948,950	108,036,300	Inc. 41,912,650
Lard, lbs.	175,923,774	145,648,825	Inc. 30,274,949

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces	50sh.	50sh.	75c.	120sh.
Oil cake	40sh.	40sh.	65c.	120sh.
Bacon	50sh.	47/6	75c.	120sh.
Lard, tierces	50sh.	50sh.	150c.	180sh.
Canned meats	50sh.	47/6	75c.	120sh.
Butter	75sh.	70sh.	150c.	150sh.
Tallow	50sh.	50sh.	75c.	120sh.
Cottonseed oil	12sh.	50sh.	75c.	120sh.
Pork, barrels	50sh.	50sh.	75c.	120sh.

No rates to Hamburg.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The firm undertone in the market continues. There has been evidence of certain consumers becoming frightened. It was claimed that soap makers showed a disposition to enter the market at the advance with actual absorption of offerings at the slightly higher levels.

The continuance of the export demand seemed to be the principal feature. Claim is now made that a fair amount of stuff has been booked for shipment abroad, and it was apparent the English houses were concerned over supplies. There would have been a larger export business but for the inability to procure freight room as wanted. The sentimental effect of the activity or threatened activity of German submarines was of course considerable.

At London the weekly auction sale resulted in 593 casks being offered; the entire quantity was sold at an advance of 1s. 3d. This upturn following last week's rise was everywhere bullishly construed.

Prime city tallow here is quoted at 6¼c., and city special 7c. bid, loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—The trade has been rather quiet. A lower lard market had sentimental effect, as has diminution in the export demand for stearine. The basis for oleo stearine is 10½c. nominal.

OLEO OIL.—The market is steady with a small export business reported to England and to Rotterdam. Extras are quoted at New York, 14½@15c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

GREASES.—Prices rule very firm. Good grades have been in demand and supplies have been taken up partly on the strength in tallow. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 5¼@6¼c. nom.; bone, 6@6¼c. nom.; house, 5¼@6¼c. nom.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is very firm, with supplies light on the spot. Offerings for shipment of both oil and copra are light and difficulty of getting permits makes business difficult. Quoted: Cochin, 15@16c.; arrival, —; Ceylon, 11½@12c.; shipment, —.

PALM OIL.—Spot supplies are exhausted and quotations are nominal. Some oil is offering for shipment in a small way, but difficulty of getting permits makes business

very difficult. Prime red spot, —; to arrive, —; Lagos spot, —; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 12c.; shipment, —.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is very steady but quiet. For 20 cold test, 95@96c.; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 80@82c.; low grade off yellow, 63c.

CORN OIL.—Prices have been very firm for all deliveries due to the strength in other oils. Prices quoted at \$6.21@6.26 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Prices are very firm with offerings moderate to arrive, and supplies light on the spot. Spot is quoted at 6¼@6½c.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The government having removed the restrictive order prohibiting the publication of information concerning destination of exports until 30 days after clearance, the reporting of details of exports is being brought up to date as rapidly as possible.]

Exports of dairy products from New York reported cleared from January 11 to January 30, 1915:

BUTTER.—Cartagena, Colombia, 5,020 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 8,555 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 15,000 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 660 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 9,623 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 5,000 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 5,676 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 3,114 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,970 lbs.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 9,483 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 283,565 lbs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 1,210 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 3,596 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 9,120 lbs.; Puerto Cortez, Honduras, 1,224 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 3,000 lbs.; Monrovia, Liberia, 239 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 2,577 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 900 lbs.; Turks Island, 411 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,154 lbs.

EGGS.—Glasgow, Scotland, 1,000 cs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 139 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,016 cs.; London, England, 600 cs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 42 cs.; Santiago, Cuba, 185 cs.

CHEESE.—Barbados, W. I., 5,550 lbs.; Bridgetown, W. I., 819 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 703 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 14,234 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 41,170 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 147,315 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 2,134 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 16,114 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,372,512 lbs.; London, England, 222,326 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 1,261 lbs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 3,119 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,516 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,152 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 822 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 8,251 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 571 lbs.

Is there anything you want to know badly, that you remember reading in The National Provisioner, but you can't recall the date? Get a binder and keep your copies of the paper, and then you'll have it handy and won't have to waste time writing for it. Our new binder costs but \$1. Ask us about it.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, February 18.—Quotation on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams.—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11¼c. Sweet pickled—8@10 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11¼c.

Skinned Hams.—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11¼c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11c.

Picnic Hams.—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8c.

Clear Bellies.—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zann.)

New York, February 18.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 12@13c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; do., 18@20 lbs. ave., 13c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; do., 18@20 lbs. ave., 14½c.; city dressed pigs, 10½c.; city steam lard, 9½c.

Western prices are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 10c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 9½c.; do., 14@16 lbs. ave., 9c.; skinned shoulders, 8@8½c.; Boston butts, 9½@10c.; boneless butts, 10½@11c.; neck ribs, 3@3½c.; spareribs, 7@7½c.; lean trimmings, 10c.; regular trimmings, 6½c.; kidneys, 5c.; tails, 6½c.; livers, 2c.; snouts, 4c.; tenderloins, 21@22c.

Tierce Goods: Pig tongues, 10½@11c.; pig tails, \$20; hogs, 9¼@10c.

Green Olive Oil Foots

SUPERIOR QUALITY

AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Government has instructed the Customs Service to withhold all details of exports from the public for 30 days after clearance, so that shipments may not be interfered with by warring nations. This causes the omission of ports of destination in some instances in the following table. Volume of exports and ports of shipment are given, however, as fully as possible under these restrictions.]

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending February 18, 1915, and for the period since September 1, 1914, were as follows:

	Week ending Feb. 18, 1915. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1914. Bbls.
From New York—		
Adelaide, Australia	—	2
Auckland, N. Z.	—	60
Barbados, W. I.	—	1,393
Bergen, Norway	—	1,615
Bristol, England	—	25
Buenaventura, Colombia ..	—	33
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	768
Cape Town, Africa	142	980
Cardenas, Cuba	—	156
Cartagena, Colombia	—	5
Christiania, Norway	—	300
Colon, Panama	—	277
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	9,199
Cristobal, Panama	—	320
Demerara, British Guiana ..	—	257
Fremantle, Australia	—	184
Genoa, Italy	250	648
Glasgow, Scotland	—	200
Havana, Cuba	—	566
Havre, France	—	2,675
Hull, England	—	274
Kingston, W. I.	—	335
La Guayra, Venezuela	—	3
Liverpool, England	500	3,579
London, England	3,716	12,591
Macoris, S. D.	—	42
Manchester, England	—	930
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	81
Marseilles, France	—	235
Matanzas, W. I.	—	15
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	214
Montevideo, Uruguay	1,256	3,347
Naples, Italy	—	857
Nassau, Bahamas	—	144
Para, Brazil	—	8
Piraeus, Greece	—	130
Ponce, P. R.	—	48
Port Antonio, W. I.	—	24
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	6
Port Limon, C. R.	—	16
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	—	550
Rotterdam, Holland	—	6,305
St. Johns, N. F.	—	1
San Domingo, S. D.	—	98
San Juan, P. R.	—	64
Santiago, Cuba	—	364
Santos, Brazil	—	762
Sydney, Australia	—	10
Trinidad, Island of	—	12
Wellington, N. Z.	—	94
Ports not stated	5,776	187,641
Total	11,640	238,493
From New Orleans—		
Bocas del Toro, Panama	—	202
Christiania, Norway	4,325	20,770
Frederickstad, Norway	10,700	18,600
Frontera, Mexico	—	169
Gothenberg, Sweden	400	4,585
Havana, Cuba	100	2,074
Progreso, Mexico	—	805
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,215
Total	15,525	48,420
From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	155
Rotterdam, Holland	—	281
Ports not stated	652	2,485
Total	652	2,921
From Philadelphia—		
Ports not stated	—	2,026
Total	—	2,926
From Savannah—		
Aarhus, Denmark	—	566
Glasgow, Scotland	—	264
Liverpool, England	—	1,060

London, England	—	7,185
Manchester, England	—	1,471
Total	—	10,536

From Norfolk and Newport News—		
Glasgow, Scotland	639	1,253
Liverpool, England	1,472	9,554
London, England	5,216	5,346
Ports not stated	—	1,936
Total	7,327	18,089

From Mobile—		
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	1,900
Total	—	1,900

From all other ports—		
Canada	—	22,743
Mexico (including overland) ..	—	1
Total	—	22,744

	Week ending Feb. 18, 1915. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1914. Bbls.	Same period 1913. Bbls.
Recapitulation—			
From New York	11,640	238,493	140,164
From New Orleans	15,525	48,420	31,527
From Galveston	—	—	1,361
From Baltimore	652	2,921	2,725
From Philadelphia	—	2,926	806
From Savannah	—	10,536	24,994
From Norfolk and Newport News	7,327	18,089	12,862
From San Francisco	—	84	21
From Mobile	—	1,900	—
From all other ports	—	22,744	33,160
Total	35,144	346,113	247,620

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 18.—Crude cottonseed oil, 45c. bid. While market seems weaker, there is only very moderate selling by Carolina mills.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 18.—Crude cottonseed oil easy at 44½c. Meal dull; mills asking \$27 @28 for 7½ per cent. prime meal. Hulls, \$5.75, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 18.—Prime crude cottonseed oil barely steady at 46½c. Prime 8 per cent. meal quiet at \$28.50 @29. Hulls, \$6.75 @7, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Feb. 18.—Prime crude Texas cottonseed oil easier at 44c. bid, 44½c. asked. Prime meal, 8 per cent., slightly lower at \$29 here; 7½ per cent. meal, \$28.50. Hulls steady at \$8 loose. \$10 sacked, New Orleans. Offerings of all products are increasing.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 18.—Prime crude cottonseed oil closing today at 44c. for prompt, 44½c. for March. Refined oil, 46c. bid, 48c. asked. Prime loose cake, per short ton, f. o. b. Galveston, \$28; choice cake, \$29.

COTTONSEED OIL TO ARGENTINA

Exports of cottonseed oil to Argentina from the United States during the first three months of the present season totaled 5,241 bbls. These figures are official. Since that time shipment has been even heavier, it being estimated that over 4,000 bbls. went from the port of New York alone during December to Argentina and Uruguay.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, February 17.—As stated in our last report, notwithstanding the strong seed and crude oil situation, the unsettled grain and lard markets would have to be taken into consideration. After an early advance of a few points the lard and grain markets finally began to have their effect on nervous "longs." Beginning with the break in the wheat market of 9½c. per bushel, and later the sharp break in the lard market of some 70 points, same naturally tended to undermine confidence, and "longs" sold out heavy quantities daily. Short selling was also on a liberal scale.

The decline was not checked until the 9th, after declines of some 20 to 28 points had been scored. From the low levels the market again had a sharp reaction; in fact, in the next four days very nearly all of the early declines were again recovered. Buying for export accounts and the compound lard trade was heavy during part of the advance. The fact that the lard market, on which the "shorts" had sold, having also during the same period recovered very nearly all of its decline, also caused "short" accounts to run to cover, helping the advance along.

The strong cottonseed and crude oil situation, however, was probably the main factor. The market for Southeast crude oil on February 3 was \$6.13, declining in sympathy with the refined oil market to \$6, but under this figure little or nothing came out on the market. Refiners since paid as high as \$6.13, and this price is still obtainable, notwithstanding the fact that since the 13th the refined oil market has again declined some 8 to 10 points on heavy Western selling, in sympathy with the heavy reaction in the lard market during the past few days.

At the close of the week the market again looks firm. Crude oil offerings are not burdensome. "Longs" have sold out heavy quantities, these holdings passing into the hands of refining interests, the refiner being able to cover requirements in the New York market on a much lower parity than the crude oil markets. Renewed buying for European accounts and a better feeling in the domestic consuming trade should all tend to bring about higher prices during the coming week.

	Closing Feb. 3.	High.	Low.	Closing Feb. 17.
Mar.	\$7.20 b	\$7.21 a	\$7.23 \$7.03	\$7.19 b \$7.21 a
May	7.31 b	7.32 a	7.34 7.09	7.23 b 7.24 a
July	7.50 b	7.51 a	7.53 7.25	7.42 b 7.43 a
Aug.	7.61 b	7.62 a	7.63 7.35	7.52 b 7.53 a
Sept.	7.68 b	7.75 a	7.73 7.45	7.63 b 7.65 a

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Feb. 17, 1915.—The market is showing considerably more life for ammoniates, and some of the larger producers are reporting liberal sales the past day or two of blood at \$2.65, and tankage at \$2.45 and 10c., and are now holding tankage 2½c. per unit higher. Other producers are quoting a shade above this, and claim to be well sold up on their immediate supply. The buyers do not seem disposed to pay any premium for future delivery, orders being mainly for immediate shipment with request to rush delivery, evidently to meet pressing manufacturing requirements.

The lower grades of tankage are less active, but also rather more firmly held. Underground and outside packers' tankage is more freely offered, but hard to sell, as anything much above \$2 and 10c., Chicago basis, although some extra finely crushed lots have brought a little better price than this. (Complete quotations will be found on page 39.)

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Quiet Market—Crude Oil Holds—Export Demand Continues—Home Trade Limited—Nervousness Over Political Conditions—Cotton Crop Outlook.

The minor fluctuations in the various cottonseed oil markets, and more especially at New York, emphasized the waiting policy being pursued by a great number in the trade. There is no evidence of initiative among speculative interests, who apparently are still awaiting more definite reports as to the cotton acreage prospects in the South and who have been deprived of the influence of sensationally strong grain and provision markets. Feed stuff values remain at a very high plane and there have been violent fluctuations in the grain lists, but the changes have suggested irregularity instead of persistent strength as had been the case very recently.

A sustaining element in the oil market is the stubbornness of crude oil holders. The South refrains from making concessions, even though there are frequent periods when the actual consuming demand does not warrant a payment of prices over 45c. at mill centers. The indisposition to sell is not altogether surprising, however, as crude oil dealers have become accustomed to the hand-to-mouth buying of many of the users, and realize that

the aggregate of the demand is considerable.

There has been no special change in the seed situation. Prices remain comparatively high at close to \$30 per ton. The weather conditions in the belt did result in sporadic offerings, but these were not burdensome and values were held within \$1@2 of the recent high basis.

Very favorable climatic conditions have prevailed over a greater part of the cotton sections and the roads have benefited changing from their impassable conditions. Private advices have mentioned the commencement of land preparation for cotton, although it is not to be supposed that with the political conditions as strained as at present, the outlook exceedingly uncertain and cotton values very low comparatively, that farmers will exert much energy in pushing their field work. As far as the acreage is concerned nothing has transpired during the week to unqualifiedly indicate that the reduction will greatly exceed 10 to 12 per cent. However the talk is that the area may not be within 25 per cent. of last season's and due to low funds it is practically a certainty that the cultivation will be sacrificed. Speculative interests are not alone in following these developments with utmost concern and in more than one quarter it is strongly intimated

that the assurance of a big acreage decline will signal the inception of important fresh buying of cotton oil.

The outside group identified with the oil trade generally present mixed views for the present and the attitude is one of caution rather than aggressiveness. Professionals seem confident of somewhat lower quotations to correspond with the depression in the lard market, but their courage has been frequently exhausted by the rapidity with which the oil list recovers. It is the knowledge that prices are at about the high of the season or very close to it that deters many of the domestic buyers. At the same time the export trade in cotton oil is a fairly satisfactory volume, particularly in view of the hazard surrounding the trade.

In this connection there is grave apprehension felt over the navigation conditions, especially as there have been frequent rumors of attacks made on both belligerent and neutral vessels. Nevertheless the actual oil exports have been larger, and some authorities say close to 500,000 barrels have already been sold to European interests. Inquiries were received during the week and there was further business consummated, notwithstanding the highest freight rates of the season, dearer insurance costs and a slump in

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the foreign exchange market which had to be counterbalanced by adding its equivalent to the price of cottonseed oil to the foreign buyer.

The husbanding of supplies by foreign countries has been further demonstrated during the week, when it became known that the Italian Government had placed an embargo on the exports of olive oil from their country. Rumors that there was reselling of cotton oil by European houses were discredited.

Closing prices, Saturday, February 13, 1915.—Spot, \$7.10@7.25; February, \$7.10@7.18; March, \$7.16@7.19; April, \$7.22@7.25; May, \$7.28@7.29; June, \$7.38@7.40; July, \$7.47@7.49; August, \$7.53@7.56; September, \$7.60@7.67. Futures close 1 to 10 declines. Sales were: March, 800, \$7.20@7.17; May, 1,500, \$7.32@7.28; June, 300, \$7.39; July 2,300, \$7.52@7.48; August, 500, \$7.58@7.54. Total sales, 5,400 bbls. Good off, \$6.90@7.13; off, \$6.80@7.10; reddish off, \$6.70@7.05; winter, \$7.25; summer, \$7.25; prime crude, S. E., \$6.07, nom.

Monday, February 15, 1915—Spot, \$7.05@7.20; February, \$7.10@7.20; March, \$7.14@7.20; April, \$7.21@7.25; May, \$7.25@7.27; June, \$7.36@7.39; July, \$7.44@7.46; August, \$7.55@7.57; September, \$7.66@7.67. Futures closed 3 decline to 6 advance. Sales were: March, 400, \$7.14@7.13; April, 700, \$7.20@7.17; May, 4,200, \$7.36@7.22; July, 2,900, \$7.46@7.42; August, 500, \$7.55@7.52; September, 500, \$7.67@7.63. Total sales, 9,200 bbls. Good off, \$6.85@7.13; off, \$6.85@7.08; reddish off, \$6.70@7.03; winter, \$7.25; summer, \$7.25; prime crude, S. E., \$6.07, nom.

Tuesday, February 16, 1915—Spot, \$7.15@7.30; February, \$7.15@7.25; March, \$7.23@7.25; April, \$7.25@7.29; May, \$7.27@7.28; June, \$7.38@7.41; July, \$7.45@7.47; August, \$7.55@7.57; September, \$7.66@7.67. Futures closed unchanged to 9 advance. Sales were: March, 300, \$7.23@7.20; May, 2,000, \$7.30@7.27; June, 100, \$7.40@7.40; July, 7,800, \$7.48@7.45; August, 300, \$7.57. Total sales, 10,500 bbls. Good off, \$6.95@7.15; off, \$6.80@7.10; reddish off, \$6.65@7.05; winter, \$7.35@8; summer, \$7.40@8; prime crude, S. E., \$6.07@6.13.

Wednesday, February 17, 1915—Spot, \$7.12@7.25; February, \$7.15@7.23; March, \$7.19@7.21; April, \$7.21@7.23; May, \$7.23@7.24; June, \$7.35@7.38; July, \$7.42@7.43; August, \$7.52@7.53; September, \$7.63@7.65. Futures closed unchanged to 4 decline. Sales were: March, 1,200, \$7.22@7.19; May, 4,900, \$7.28@7.21; July, 200, \$7.38; July, 3,400, \$7.47@7.42; August, 600, \$7.54@7.52. Total sales, 10,300 bbls. Good off, \$6.90@7.15; off, \$6.85@7.10; reddish off, \$6.65@7.05; winter, \$7.25; summer, \$7.25; prime crude, S. E., \$6.07@6.13.

Thursday, February 18, 1915—Spot, \$7@7.15; February, \$7.05@7.15; March, \$7.09@7.13; April, \$7.14@7.15; May, \$7.12@7.13; June, \$7.24@7.26; July, \$7.32@7.33; August, \$7.40@7.43; September, \$7.52@7.54. Futures closed 7 to 12 decline. Sales were: March, 200, \$7.15@7.14; April, 300, \$7.16@7.13; May, 3,000, \$7.19@7.11; June, 400, \$7.30; July, 4,100, \$7.39@7.31; August, 400, \$7.44@7.41; September, 400, \$7.56. Total sales, 8,800 bbls. Good off, \$6.85@7.12; off, \$6.75@7.08; reddish off, \$6.60@7.03; winter, \$7.25; summer, \$7.23; prime crude, S. E., \$6.07@6.13.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

POSSIBILITIES IN THE PEANUT OIL INDUSTRY

What Cottonseed Crushers Can Do in Present Emergency

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the first of two articles on the possibilities of peanut crushing as an adjunct to cottonseed crushing in the cotton oil mills of the South, discussed pertinently at this time in view of the threatened shortage of seed and reduction of crushing operations because of the war and more general crop diversification in the South.]

In view of the dislocation of the cottonseed oil industry in the South, due to war conditions, and the probable reduction in the supply of seed next year, with the further possibility that this reduction in output will become permanent if the propaganda for greater crop rotation is successful, cottonseed crushers are beginning to think about the use of peanuts as a means of keeping their mills running, and thus supply the expected deficiency in oil, as well as find full use for their plants.

Anticipating the situation, The National Provisioner has obtained from its Washington representative all the available information the various departments of the government have on the subject. Unfortunately this information is not complete, due to the fact, doubtless, that the possibilities of peanut oil are just beginning to be realized by all concerned.

Is Cotton Oil Mill Properly Equipped?

Naturally, the first question that arises is whether or not the cottonseed oil mill is equipped to handle peanut oil; or, if changes must be made, how extensive must the adaptations be, and what would they cost?

This important question is answered affirmatively, to a great extent, by the statement of the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry. In brief, it sets forth that shelling and cleaning machinery must be added to the regular cottonseed oil plant that would crush peanut oil, and also that in order to "adapt a cotton seed huller to the work of shelling peanuts it will be necessary to give greater clearance to prevent breaking the peas, also to run the machine at about one-fourth the speed used for cotton seed." The statement goes into details somewhat as to processes.

Next to be studied is the question of cost of adapting cottonseed oil mills to peanut crushing. This is discussed in a statement from Consul-General A. Gaulin, at Marseilles, France, obtained through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Although this statement is from another country, and the data therein is over three years old, it appears to be the best one, and the only available one, over here. The statement refers to an equipment that treats 50 metric tons of peanuts per 24-hour day, and is from a Marseilles firm that specializes in this type of machinery. Whether it could be used in this

country, or whether this country could make such machinery for itself to better advantage, should be subjects of further investigation.

Some Points on the Peanut Situation.

The net question is: What about the peanut situation proper? The answer again is that complete data is lacking. However, it is estimated that the annual yield probably is 50,000,000 bushels in this country.

Also, it is estimated by experts in the Department of Agriculture that fully 200,000 acres of peanut land in the Southern States is of very little value for lack of modern intensive cultivation. The creation of a real peanut oil industry would remedy that situation. To date, however, the Bureau of the Census at Washington reports that it "has found it impracticable to compile separate statistics for the production of peanut oil."

As a sidelight on the importation of peanut oil it is very interesting to know that we are buying it from abroad to the extent of over \$1,000,000 a year. In 1911 the purchases were \$1,256,000 from France and \$300,000 from China. This country ought to be exporting peanut oil instead of importing it. Pertinent here is the following quotation from the Daily Consular and Trade Reports of August 7, 1914:

The importation of peanuts into the United States was not of sufficient importance to be separately classified in statistics prior to 1910. In that fiscal year the total was 29,276,235 pounds, valued at \$1,234,088. There was a decline the next year to 18,834,441 pounds, worth \$765,033. In the fiscal year 1912 the imports of peanuts totaled 15,558,038 pounds, valued at \$575,282, advancing in 1913 to 19,082,995 pounds, worth \$782,787. In the fiscal year 1914 (twelve months ended June 30) the imports of peanuts reached the large total of 44,549,789 pounds, valued at \$1,899,237. The unshelled peanuts have a foreign invoice value of about 3½ cents and the shelled about 5½ cents per pound.

American imports of peanut oil were shown separately in statistics first in 1912, when the total was 895,587 gallons, worth \$582,740. In the next year the imports were 1,195,683 gallons, worth \$820,763. In the fiscal year 1914 the total imports went up to 1,327,136 gallons, valued at \$918,614. The foreign invoice value is nearly 70 cents per gallon.

While the importation of peanuts and peanut oil is considerable, it forms a comparatively small part of the consumption of these products in the United States. Probably 50,000,000 bushels of peanuts are now produced annually on American farms. (See Daily Consular and Trade Reports for June 14, 1913.)

Possible Profits in Peanut Crushing.

Mr. Thompson, the peanut expert in the Bureau of Plant Industry, spoke with enthusiasm about the possibility of the peanut oil industry. He states that even now first-grade peanut oil sells well on the same shelf with olive oil, and that in Italy the poorer grades of olive oil are being made salable by being mixed with a better quality of peanut oil. Mr. Thompson also believes that there should be a big demand for peanut oil meal, which tests show to contain the unusually high proportion of 40 per cent. protein, whereas cottonseed oil meal is usually 30 per cent. protein. He believes that the profits from the meal ought to pay for the cost of crushing.

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Lastly, and most important of all, how about the market for peanut oil? Broadly speaking, there is no such thing. The industry will have to be investigated thoroughly, systematized, and then encouraged. The opportunity beckons, and it seems that cottonseed crushers might well be the ones to do it, and to reap the profits if it should prove a feasible proposition.

(To be concluded.)

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In a recent letter to the Dallas, Tex., News on the subject of cottonseed flour, of which he is the progenitor, Col. Jo W. Allison gives some very interesting information. He says:

In a recent issue of The News reference was made to the increasing cost of wheat flour, the value of olive oil as a food, and to cottonseed meal. The most recent development in this line is cottonseed flour, which is quite different from the product ordinarily in mind when cottonseed meal is mentioned.

Cottonseed flour is, as The News says, "cheap, palatable and nutritious." It is twenty-five times as nutritious as potatoes, five times as nutritious as corn meal and four times as nutritious as oatmeal.

Broadly speaking, the nutritive value of any food is measured by the amount of protein, fat and carbohydrates it contains, and the ease with which they are completely digested or assimilated. In this connection it is interesting to note that cottonseed flour contains in a given amount 53.9 per cent. of protein, while oats contains 11.8 per cent., corn 9.9 per cent. and Irish potatoes 2.2 per cent. protein. Cottonseed flour contains 7.17 per cent. fat, oats contain 5 per cent. fat, corn 2.8 per cent. and Irish potatoes 1 per cent. fat.

Meat contains from 15 to 23 per cent. protein, averaging about 17 per cent., and edible portions as sold from the markets average about 8 per cent. fat, or less than one-fourth that of cottonseed flour. From the point of view of digestibility of foods, we find the following table shows their relative standing:

	Protein.	Fat.	Nitrogen.
Cottonseed flour	53.9	7.17	60.6
Cornmeal	67.9	92.1	94.6
Wheat flour	93.9	90	99.1
Meat	97	98	98

Persons afflicted with diabetes are prohibited from eating bread of any of the kinds your publication has mentioned because the starch contained is poisonous to such persons. Cottonseed flour contains no starch and so is an ideal food in case of diabetes.

All the good things said of olive oil may be said with added force of cottonseed oil. In particular it is the one fat that is easily digested, and so greatly in demand in dyspepsia. Dr. Moore, of the University of Arkansas, has shown that 93.37 per cent. of cottonseed oil is digestible, which is about 5 per cent. more than can be digested in case of olive oil. Lard, peanut oil and beef suet are even less digestible than olive oil.

Dr. Moore has also shown that the cost per calorie, or heat unit, of foods varies, that with prices as they are now the cost per calorie, when produced by cottonseed oil, is 2.35c., when produced by olive oil it is 24.24c. It is interesting to note that the only fat that rivals cottonseed oil in low cost per calorie is lard compound, and its chief component is cottonseed oil.

And so the comparison might be extended almost indefinitely. The Master himself said: "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country and in his own house." Another maxim has it, "Familiarity breeds contempt." Sir Philip Sidney has rendered it more elegantly if not more accurately in saying: "Near acquaintance doth diminish reverence." Perhaps the truth may be in the statement "if cotton were grown in Europe as it is in Texas."

In any event, before we undertake to send missionaries abroad to teach the virtues of cottonseed meal, should we not look nearer home and teach our home people? Very truly,

J. W. ALLISON.

Watch page 48 for all sorts of business opportunities.

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SAY NO SHORTAGE OF FOODSTUFFS.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington issued the following statement this week concerning the food situation:

"The 1914 wheat crop of the United States was estimated to be 891,000,000 bushels. The estimated surplus carried over from the 1913 crop was about 76,000,000 bushels. There was, therefore, a total available supply of 967,000,000 bushels. As the normal annual per capita consumption of wheat in the United States is about 5.3 bushels, 520,000,000 bushels should meet our normal domestic requirements for food; in addition, 90,000,000 bushels are required annually for seeding; 610,000,000 bushels, therefore, should supply the normal domestic demand.

"This would leave a surplus of 357,000,000 bushels. Of this surplus about 210,000,000 bushels were exported by January 30. This left 147,000,000 bushels, or 40,000,000 bushels more than our average annual export for the past five years, for export between February 1 and the appearance of the new crop, or for carrying over into the next crop year. The amount is sufficient to permit the export of nearly 1,000,000 bushels a day until July 1, before which time the new crop will begin to be available. This is about the average recent exportation.

"The large demand for our wheat arises from the fact that there was an estimated world's shortage of over 400,000,000 bushels outside of the United States; from the fact that the Russian exportable surplus of 100,000,000 bushels is not available generally, and from the fact that the belligerent nations are eager to secure food supplies. If it were not for these things we should be discussing ways and means of disposing of our tremendous surplus of food products.

"As has been stated, the new American crop will begin to appear before July. The Argentine crop is now coming on the market. It is estimated that from that source there will be available 100,000,000 bushels. A surplus of 75,000,000 bushels or more from India will be available in May and June. The increase in the fall sown wheat acreage of the United States in 1914 was 11.1 per cent., or over 4,000,000 acres; in the northern hemisphere generally the acreage of winter wheat shows an increase of from 3 to 33 per cent., as follows: Denmark, 3 per cent.; Italy, 5

per cent.; Switzerland, 10 per cent.; United Kingdom, 10 per cent.; United States, 11 per cent.; India, 22 per cent.; Canada, 33 per cent.

"But suppose a shortage in wheat should develop in the next three months, what would be the situation? There is a great surplus in other food crops in the United States, a number of which can be used as substitutes. Wheat does not constitute more than 12 per cent. of the normal diet, about the same as poultry and eggs. Meat and dairy products constitute 48 per cent.; vegetables, 11 per cent.; fruits, nuts, sugar, fish and other items, the remaining 19 per cent. There are larger supplies of corn and other grains, meat animals, dairy products, potatoes and fruit at the opening of 1915 than for many years.

"The most important competing products are corn and potatoes. This is shown by the fact that while the normal consumption of wheat is 5.3 bushels, in Maine it is only 4.7 bushels, and in Michigan 5. In the wheat growing States where wheat is abundant, such as Minnesota, the average is 7.2, whereas in the South, where corn is much used, the average is 4 bushels. Normally about 3 per cent. of the corn crop is consumed as food.

"Of our total crop, about 80,000,000 would be used for food, the remainder for other purposes. The remainder could be used for foods and substitutes used for animals. The potato production in the United States averages 3.8 bushels per capita. This year the available supply is 4.1 bushels. The average price of meat animals was 7 per cent. cheaper in January than a year ago, butter 2 per cent. lower, the price of chickens slightly lower, of potatoes 35 per cent. lower, and of apples it was 37 per cent. lower. It would seem that the United States is not likely to be threatened with a shortage of foodstuffs."

FERTILIZER IMPORTS IN 1914.

The increasing extent to which American farmers must rely upon domestic fertilizers as soil foods is suggested by figures issued by the Department of Commerce through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce which show a decrease last year of 240,000 tons in the receipts of potash salts as compared with 1912 or 1913. The imports of that group of potash salts most largely used for fertilizer purposes amounted in the calendar

year 1914 to 702,800 long tons, compared with approximately 942,000 tons in each of the two years immediately preceding.

Muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, kainit and manure salts are the classes of potash usually designated as fertilizers, their value as soil food being dependent upon their content of K_2O . The muriate usually yields about 50 per cent. of K_2O ; the sulphate, 48 per cent.; kainit, 12½ per cent., and manure salts, 20 per cent. On this basis the year's supply of imported K_2O was 176,354 tons, as against 228,757 tons in 1913 and 226,722 tons in 1912.

Of guano the imports increased from 19,100 tons in 1913 to 25,600 tons in 1914; and those of ammonia sulphate, from 58,300 tons to 74,100 tons. Calcium cyanamid, or lime nitrogen, is not reported monthly, but for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, the imports were 30,000 tons, or double the amount for the preceding year.

Only a slight change occurred in imports of bone dust and ash, the total increasing from 34,600 tons in the calendar year 1913 to 36,000 tons last year. Of basic slag the imports in 1914 were approximately 10,000 tons, a decrease of 33 per cent. from those of the preceding year. Crude phosphates, of which the United States is the world's chief producer, show importations to the amount of 24,000 tons, while apatite, a phosphate of unusual purity, decreased in quantity of imports from 3,000 tons in 1913 to less than 100 tons last year.

The decrease in imports of potash salts extends to other groups used in the chemical and other manufacturing industries. Carbonate of potash fell from 21,500,000 pounds in 1913 to 16,000,000 pounds last year; nitrate of potash, from 10,000,000 to 2,250,000 pounds; caustic potash, from 8,500,000 to 7,250,000 pounds, and other salts, except the cyanamid, from 6,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds. Cyanamid of potash slightly increased, from 1,000,000 to about 1,250,000 pounds.

The aggregate value of potash salts and fertilizer materials imported into the United States in the calendar year 1914 was \$38,500,000, as compared with \$47,000,000 in the preceding year. Nitrate of soda decreased in value of imports from \$21,500,000 to \$15,250,000, and sulphate of ammonia increased from \$4,000,000 to \$4,500,000.

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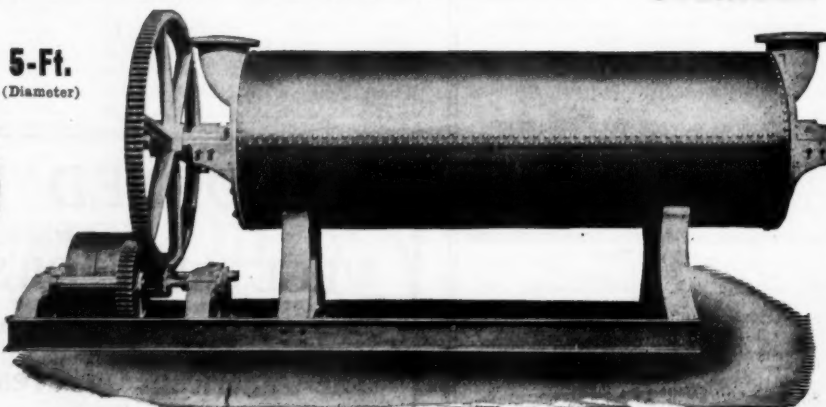
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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, February 19.—Market steady. Western steam, \$10.75 nom.; Middle West, \$10.15@10.25; city steam, 9% @ 10c.; refined Continent, \$11.10; South American, \$11.65; Brazil, kegs, \$12.65; compound, 8% @ 8% c. nom.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, February 19.—Copra fabrique, 102 fr.; copra edible, —; fr., peanut fabrique, 77% fr.; edible, —.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, February 19.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 170s.; pork, prime mess, 107s. 6d.; shoulders, square, 51s.; New York, 49s.; picnic, 49s.; hams, long, 64s.; American cut, 60s. 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 60s.; long clear, 65s.; short backs, 57s.; bellies, clear, 63s. Lard, spot prime, 52s.; American refined contract, 53s. 6d. 28-lb. boxes, 52s. 9d. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, 37s.; choice, 41s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 89s. Tallow, Australian (at London), 37s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was dull and firmer today with the better tone in the grain markets and a steady tone to hogs.

Stearine.

The market continues very quiet, but prices are nominally steady. Oleo is quoted at 10½c.

Tallow.

The market was quiet and firm with good inquiry noted. City quoted at 6c. nom. and specials 7c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trade was quiet, with values a little easier on moderate local offerings.

Market closed 4 to 8 points decline. Sales, 10,900 bbls. Spot oil, \$7@7.15. Crude, Southeast, sales at \$5.93. Closing quotations on futures: February, \$7@7.15; March, \$7.05@7.08; April, \$7.08@7.09; May, \$7.07@7.09; June, \$7.20@7.21; July, \$7.25@7.26; August, \$7.33@7.35; September, \$7.44@7.48; good off oil, \$6.75@7.15; off oil, \$6.75@7.08; red off oil, \$6.50@7; winter oil, \$7.10 bid; summer white oil, \$7.10 bid.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, February 19.—Hog market light and strong; others weak. Bulk of prices, \$6.45@6.55; light, \$6.35@6.60; mixed, \$6.35@6.55; heavy, \$6.20@6.55; rough, heavy, \$6.20@6.30; Yorkers, \$6.50@6.60; pigs, \$5.25@6.50; cattle, strong; beefs, \$5.25@8.50; cows and heifers, \$3.40@7.60; Texas steers, \$5@6.40; Western, \$4.80@7.35. Sheep market steady to strong; native, \$6.40@7.15; yearlings, \$6.60@7.25; lambs, \$7.25@7.90; Western, \$7.50@8.70.

Sioux City, February 19.—Hogs steady, at \$6.35@6.45.

Buffalo, February 19.—Hogs higher; on sale, 3,000, at \$7.15@7.30.

Kansas City, February 19.—Hogs lower, at \$6.25@6.60.

South Omaha, February 19.—Hogs lower, at \$6.20@6.50.

St. Joseph, February 19.—Hogs steady, at \$6.45@6.60.

Louisville, February 19.—Hogs delayed.

Indianapolis, February 19.—Hogs steady, at \$6.50@6.75.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, February 13, 1915, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,333	35,200	13,222
Swift & Co.	6,923	21,700	13,750
S. & S. Co.	4,605	23,100	6,543
Morris & Co.	5,234	13,400	7,049
Hammond Packing Co.	2,263	12,200	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	1,190	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	611	13,800	...
Boyd, Lunham & Co., 9,500 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 10,000 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 5,200 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,500 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 11,500 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 2,100 hogs; others, 1,300 hogs.			

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,357	18,409	2,947
Fowler Packing Co.	564	...	1,006
S. & S. Co.	2,393	14,922	6,847
Swift & Co.	3,400	13,373	7,498
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,741	11,717	3,856
Morris & Co.	3,353	10,873	4,159
Blount	72	1,946	255
Others	180	680	11
Dold Packing Co., 21 cattle; Hell Packing Co., 1,374 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 518 sheep; S. Kraus, 29 cattle; I. Meyer, 206 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 19 cattle; New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co., 16 cattle; M. Rice, 2,464 hogs; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 2,721 hogs; E. Storm, 22 cattle; United Dressed Beef Co., 164 cattle; St. Louis Dressed Beef Co., 13 cattle.			

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,041	11,816	5,999
Swift & Co.	3,118	16,885	11,931
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,487	21,980	9,737
Armour & Co.	3,050	21,453	15,710
Swartz & Co.	...	1,118	...
J. W. Murphy	...	15,066	...
Others	5,493	...	10,308
Lincoln Packing Co., 50 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 19 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 11 cattle.			

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,557	7,062	1,141
Swift & Co.	3,265	8,980	2,173
Armour & Co.	3,531	8,437	1,859
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	1,386	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	1,293	...	...
East Side Packing Co.	193	1,108	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	4	1,273	...
Hell Packing Co.	25	346	...
Krey Packing Co.	28	...	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	30	178	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	4	341	...

St. Joseph.*			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	1,400	13,955	8,543
Hammond	900	6,472	4,750
Morris & Co.	775	7,896	3,230

Sioux City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,351	19,094	...
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,165	19,743	...
Swift & Co.	...	10,232	...
St. Louis Independent Packing Co., 1,704 hogs; Schmudel & Co., 1 cattle; Roth Packing Co., 33 cattle; Cudahy Bros. Co., 3,239 hogs; Smith Bros., 103 cattle; Statter & Co., 71 cattle; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 88 cattle; Sacks Dressed Beef Co., 58 cattle; Des Moines Packing Co., 67 cattle; Consolidated Dressed Beef Co., 193 cattle; R. Hurl Packing Co., 145 cattle; others, 2,838 cattle.			

*Incomplete.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, February 19.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, so far as quoted, are as follows:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.80½
Cable transfers	4.82½
Demand sterling	4.82
Commercial, 90 days	4.81½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial, sight	5.25½
Bankers' cables	5.22½
Bankers' checks	4.79½
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	84½
Cable transfers	85½
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, 60 days	40
Bankers' sight	40½
Copenhagen—	
Checks	24½

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	15,000	4,000
Kansas City	100	1,000	...
Omaha	...	7,000	...
St. Louis	50	11,500	1,000
St. Joseph	100	2,000	...
Sioux City	...	11,000	...
St. Paul	200	1,700	200
Oklahoma City	100	700	...
Fort Worth	200	700	...
Milwaukee	25	1,800	...
Denver	200	200	600
Louisville	...	977	...
Cudahy	...	1,200	...
Indianapolis	50	1,000	...
Buffalo	100	3,200	5,000
Cleveland	...	1,000	600
New York	739	1,925	1,306
Toronto, Canada	113	498	29

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	22,000	54,000	1,000
Kansas City	3,500	8,500	9,700
Omaha	1,200	3,000	5,000
St. Louis	4,000	2,700	2,300
St. Joseph	1,500	4,000	9,500
Sioux City	600	3,000	100
St. Paul	1,100	15,000	5,100
Oklahoma City	1,000	1,800	300
Fort Worth	3,500	2,200	600
Milwaukee	50	12,908	...
Denver	600	1,500	600
Cudahy	...	1,500	...
Indianapolis	250	2,000	...
Cincinnati	...	4,039	...
Buffalo	1,800	8,000	4,400
Cleveland	500	5,000	2,400
New York	1,136	11,654	3,219
Toronto, Canada	3,034	415	412

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	27,000	5,000
Kansas City	3,500	12,700	7,000
Omaha	2,300	11,000	11,000
St. Louis	1,300	11,400	20,000
St. Joseph	1,500	7,000	3,000
Sioux City	1,000	5,000	100
St. Paul	1,000	5,200	100
Oklahoma City	1,500	2,000	...
Fort Worth	1,800	1,500	200
Milwaukee	300	2,292	200
Denver	300	2,000	600
Cudahy	...	6,000	...
Wichita	...	1,303	...
Indianapolis	250	6,000	...
Cincinnati	400	3,100	100
Buffalo	350	3,200	1,000
Cleveland	60	2,000	1,000
New York	631	5,487	2,667
Toronto, Canada	2,239	1,300	234

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	8,000	42,000	14,000
Kansas City	2,200	11,000	12,000
Omaha	2,700	19,000	14,000
St. Louis	1,800	9,100	2,200
St. Joseph	1,200	6,000	3,700
Sioux City	2,500	11,000	1,500
St. Paul	1,000	5,000	...
Oklahoma City	500	2,500	...
Fort Worth	3,000	...	...
Milwaukee	50	15,685	...
Denver	300	1,400	500
Wichita	...	951	...
Indianapolis	500	8,000	...
Cincinnati	...	3,544	...
Buffalo	...	1,000	...
Cleveland	60	2,000	100
New York	1,195	4,910	2,375
Toronto, Canada	1,911	1,573	213

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,000	38,000	10,000
Kansas City	3,000	12,000	8,000
Omaha	3,800	18,000	6,200
St. Louis	800	3,000	800
St. Joseph	1,000	12,000	2,500
Sioux City	2,000	12,000	4,000
St. Paul	...	7,800	...
Oklahoma City	400	1,000	...
Fort Worth	2,800	2,500	...
Milwaukee	...	3,433	...
Cudahy	...	2,500	...
Wichita	...	1,134	...
Indianapolis	...	7,000	...
Cincinnati	600	3,870	...
Cleveland	...	3,000	...
New York	410	1,859	1,507

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	35,000	6,000
Kansas City	300	10,000	8,000
Omaha	1,500	17,500	13,500
St. Louis	200	3,000	...
St. Joseph	300	6,000	500
Sioux City	600	11,500	...
Fort Worth	700	1,200	...
St. Paul	1,400	11,000	700
Oklahoma City	750	2,000	...

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 15, 1915.

	Sheep and	Beef.	Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.
New York	2,586	3,875	9,388	16,308	...
Jersey City	59	196	1,115	18,181	...
Central Union	2,636	227	7,059	1,157	...
Totals	5,281	4,298	18,162	35,646	...
Totals last week	6,089	4,863	24,919	41,328	...

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Tanners are predicting lower prices for hides. The quality is declining and retention of quotations is tantamount to an advance. Branded hides sell fairly well while natives and butt brands sell moderately. Packers evince confidence that winter hides will bring as much as the summer take-off, but buyers are skeptical.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Trading was far from satisfactory to sellers of packer hides in the period under review. Native and butt branded steers predominate in the slaughter and stocks of these hides are of ample proportions. Killers therefore would have welcomed some business in these hides, but nothing was forthcoming. There were some rumors going around the market to the effect that a round lot of native steers sold at a concession, but the closest investigation failed to reveal a confirmation. Aside from a heavy sale of 25,000 branded cows and extreme light Texas steers, the movement this week simmers down to about 5,000 hides, with a trade in February native steers at 23c. taking over half of that amount. Spread native steers were not reported sold in this market. Trades in January kosher spreadies were reported in the east at 23½c. and in June forward at 26½c. Native steers sold at 23c. for 3,000 February hides, a reduction of ½c. from the January rate. December and January hides are offered at 23½c., without attracting attention. Heavy Texas steers were taken at the new figure of 20½c. for two cars of December and January slaughter. Lights recently sold at 20½c., and in this period about 5,000 December-January extreme light Texas steers were moved at the new rate of 20½c. Butt branded steers were not traded in. Last sales were at 21c. and this rate is asked on further business. Colorado steers did not move. Last trades were effected at 19½c. and this rate is considered the nominal market. Un-sold stocks are moderate and some killers are inclined to ask 20c. for their small lines on account of the scarcity. Branded cows were taken at the new figure of 20½c., embracing about 20,000 December and January slaughter. Heavy native received no attention. Hides are offered at 23½c. without drawing counter bids. Light native cows continued quiet. Last sales were at 23½c. for heavy end of light cows. Straight weights are quoted at 23½c. for business, with only February kill available for sale. Native bulls were not sold. Bids at 18c. were renewed for January to June kill and declined for slaughter beyond March. Branded bulls sold at 16½c. for a car of heavy average northern hides of current and back salting. Southern hides are held up to 17c. and stocks unsold are moderate.

Later.—The market is quiet. There is a moderate inquiry for native steers. Bids of 22½c. were made and declined, but other lines are unchanged.

COUNTRY HIDES.—About the usual volume of business was transacted in country

hides locally and in the surrounding sections. Prices paid were on a fairly steady plane. It is the general opinion, however, that prices are due for slight declines in the absence of stronger support. Heavy steers sold at the top rate of 20½c. for a couple of cars of city butcher goods. Country run of hides last sold at 20½c. Operators consider values at 20c. for further business. Heavy cows sold at 20c. for about three big cars of hides and another went at the same rate with heavy steers included. Prior business in cows was effected as low as 19½c. Operators are calling the market steady within a range of 19½c. to 20c. for business. Buff weights were taken at 20½c. for a big car of free of grub stock. A couple of cars of current collections sold late in the week at 20½c. Operators consider nominal values now at 20½c. as to sellers' position on the market. Extremes sold at 21c. for free of grub stock, several cars moving. A car of current collection from good sections sold at 20½c. and another went at 20½c. Grubby stock now coming forward is offered at 20½c. without attracting attention. Branded hides were dull. No stocks of consequence are held here awaiting sale. Last trades were effected in a range of 16½c. to 16½c. for country run of cows. Bulls sold at 15½c. two cars of regular weights moving at that figure. A car of 60 to 75 pound bulls sold at 16½c. More bulls are offered at 15½c., but sellers want to reserve the 60 to 75 pound hides, believing the call will continue for such weights. They value the light ones at 16½c. to 16½c. The buyer of the above lot, however, has supplied his needs for some time to come. Country packer bulls are quoted at 16½c. asked as to quality.

Later.—Good quality buffs are held at 20½c. to 20½c. Extremes are quoted 20½c. to 20½c. Calfskins are quiet but held firm. One packer sold Chicago and four river markets next two weeks' slaughter of sheep and lambskins at \$2.15.

CALFSKINS were sold at 23½c. for a car of local first salted city varieties. Some collectors are talking even higher figures. Outside city skins are offered at 23c., but no trades have been reported lately. Countries are quoted in a range of 21½c. to 22c. as to quality and seller. Packer skins are still in demand at 25c., but killers want 26c. and have nothing back of January to offer. Deacons quoted at 90c. to \$1 asked, and light calf \$1.10 to \$1.20 asked. Kipskins were slow. Country run of quoted at 21c.; outside cities are held at 21½c., and last sales were at that figure. Local cities were held up to 22½c., but sold in connection with calfskins and brought 22c. Packer skins last sold at 23c. Killers are asking 23½c. to 24c. for January forward slaughter. Available stocks are small as this is the tail end of the season.

HORSE HIDES are lifeless. Country run of hides is quoted at \$5.50 nominal for business. Western tanners seem determined to beat the prices down to this level. Stocks are large and most of them run back into short haired lots. City hides quoted at \$5.50 nominal; seconds quoted at the usual \$1 reduction; ponies and glues at \$1.50 to \$2 and coltskins at 50 to 75c. asked as to lots.

HOGSKINS continue to meet with a good call from local buyers who are taking small parcels of skins as fast as available at 50 to 65c. for the regular country collection with the rejected pigs and glues out at half price.

SHEEP PELTS.—A good strong market continues in sheep pelts of all descriptions. Big and little packer sheep and lamb skins of current slaughter have topped at \$2, several sales being recorded this week at that figure. Slight advances are asked for forward kill. Pullers seem more willing to operate owing to the strong position of the pulled wool markets. Country skins are quoted in a range of \$1.50 to \$1.65 average as to quality of seasonable uniform lots. Dry Western pelts are quoted quiet at 16 to 17c. nominal as to quality; outside for the best Montana varieties.

Kansas City.

Others are reporting quite a number of sales this week, especially of branded hides, that we reported a week ago. As a matter of fact the actual trading this week has been very small, possibly 3,000 native steers, 2,100 heavy Texas and a car of heavy average branded bulls will cover it all, indicating tanners are not in a buying mood, which is absolutely accounted for by the fact that there have been no further "repeat" orders from foreign sources at high prices for leathers and leather goods, and the domestic outlet is still extremely unsatisfactory, consequently tanners are going very cautiously in regard to further purchases of hides, especially where they confront the mid-winter hides, the poorest quality of the year. Armour 3,000 Jan. native steers at 23c. will comprise everything that has been booked this week. So far the packers are not showing any disposition to offer Feb.-March at any less than they are holding Jan., at 23c., but of course what few have been sold this week at 23c. were strictly Jan., as the tanners do not care for Feb.-March at this price. Butt brands are practically down to 20½c. here, at least several packers intimating they would accept this price and buyers showing very little inclination to trade, as they feel the situation is easier on native steers as well as Colorados, both of which are cheaper in proportion than butts at 20½c. Texas steers pretty well cleaned up, as most of the tanning packers are using all the lights and extremes they are making. Heavies, however, are being offered at 20½c. to 21c. for Feb. salting, and only a few obtainable, while lights are quotable around 20½c. to 20½c. and extremes 20 to 20½c. Colorados are showing a fair accumulation, although none of the packers have anything previous to middle of Jan. Some of them are talking 20c. for late Jan. to date, although others would readily sell at the last trading price of 19½c. Heavy native cows are being held firmly at 23½c. Jan.-Feb., although this is relatively higher than native steers can be bought for, consequently tanners not showing much interest.

(Continued on page 37.)

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Feb. 17.

Monday's run of 21,880 cattle would have been liberal even under normal conditions, and coming just before the Lenten period it proved to be many thousand in excess of trade requirements, and the trade was badly demoralized and suffered a further decline of 15 to 25c. per cwt., and even at the decline it was extremely difficult to move the cattle. Tuesday's run of 2,800 cattle met with a very slow and uncertain outlet, the big supply of hold-overs being a "bearish" fact, and while a few good to choice cattle, especially the handy weights, sold a little stronger the general market was a dull, stagnant affair at Monday's extreme decline. Wednesday's run of cattle was greatly curtailed, receipts being estimated at 9,000, and because of the light supply there was an improvement in the trade, especially on the good to choice cattle, and the market ruled 15@25c. higher. Everything in the steer line is selling from 75c. to \$1.25 per cwt. lower than even a few weeks ago, while as compared with 60 days ago, or, say, the middle of December, the market shows \$1.50@2 per cwt. decline. While we are not rampantly "bullish," we look for a short crop of fat cattle during the late spring and throughout the summer months.

A further decline in the butcher stuff market has been registered all along the line, and Monday's heavy run of 22,000 cattle coming as it did just before the beginning of the Lenten period was the "straw that broke the camel's back," and values of she-stuff are 25@50c. lower than a week ago, least loss being on canners. Good cows and heifers have suffered the most decline because of coming in direct competition with low-priced killing steers, many of which are selling lower than for several years past; in fact heifers are very hard to dispose of and the bulk of the good to choice fat heifers sold this week from \$5.25@6 cwt., with a right good kind around 5c., and the bulk of the good to choice beef cows sold from \$5@5.50, with only a few choice heavy cows selling up to 6c., and a little over. The bull trade has held up in fairly good shape, but has nevertheless suffered some decline in sympathy with the other classes of cattle. We believe the low spot in the market has been touched.

Fluctuations of 15@25c. cwt. have covered the variations in the hog trade for some weeks past, low levels being \$6.55@6.75, high levels \$6.75@7. Receipts have been liberal at all points and we are just entering the Lenten period, which is a time of the year when the demand for beef and pork is more restricted than usual. Also another handicap to any elevation of the market is the fact that about 75 per cent. of the Eastern order buyers are barred out of the trade at the present time by Eastern quarantine against shipments from Chicago, but this is a state of affairs that we believe will gradually improve. Furthermore, another twenty to thirty days will witness some reduction in the receipts. Bulk of the hogs selling on Wednesday from \$6.60@6.65, with a few choice light hogs as high as \$6.75.

Light supplies of sheep and lambs since the opening of the week have not had the stimulating effect on the market that would ordinarily be expected. Slaughterers claim that the dressed meat trade is in very bad condition, and they have fought vigorously against any advance. However, Tuesday's sales showed an advance of 25c. per cwt. over last week's close, but when it was announced Wednesday morning that the embargo had again been placed on shipments to Eastern points, making it compulsory that all stock should be sold for slaughter to local buyers, the notice had a very weakening effect on the trade, and bids on Wednesday's arrivals up until noon time were 10 to 15c. lower.

We quote: Good to choice lambs, \$8.50@

8.65, poor to medium, \$8@8.25, culls, \$7@7.50, good to choice yearlings, \$7.75@8, good to choice wethers, \$7.15@7.40, good to prime ewes, \$6.65@7, poor to medium \$6.25@6.50, culls, \$4.50@5. Nothing yet allowed to leave this market on breeding or feeding account.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Feb. 16.

Cattle receipts dropped to 3,500 head today, and needs of killers were uncovered sufficiently serious to spring the market 15 to 25c. on butcher grades, and about a dime on steers. A feature today was a train of big steers from Idaho, Utah, and Colorado. These steers were largely on the rough order, and sold at \$6.85@7.35, weighing 1,200 to 1,380 pounds, one load of good to choice steers included, 1,366 pounds average at \$7.60. This latter load was the top here today, some good native steers selling at \$7.30 and \$7.40. Cows sell largely at \$5.25@6; heifers, \$6@7.25; a car of big Western bulls today brought \$5.75, choice native bulls around \$6, top veals, \$10.75. Light receipts naturally advance prices, but these are a fair number of cattle bearing on the market, and high corn will keep them moving as fast as they are ready, if market conditions, as regards quarantines, will permit of shipments. At this time there are no restrictions on shipping any class of cattle, either killing grades or stock grades, from Kansas City to the East, although the West is closed pretty tight to stock cattle shipments by local and state quarantines.

The St. Louis market was temporarily closed to all outbound shipments late yesterday, which throws Eastern orders to Kansas City. This helped the hog market here considerably today, order buyers getting one third the supply of 12,000 head. They paid \$6.75@6.90 for their hogs, while packers paid \$6.70@6.80 for the remainder. There is a firm feeling in the hog market, as pork consumption is heavy, and will be increased with the opening of spring work when laboring men will have greater purchasing power. However, predicting live stock future markets is hazardous this year, as many active influences might easily upset the best laid calculations.

Sheep and lambs sold 15@20c. higher today, following a 15@25c. advance yesterday, receipts 7,000 today. Lambs from the San Luis Valley, the Arkansas Valley, and the Ft. Collins district each brought the top price today, \$8.40, and some little 59 to 67 pound lambs brought \$8.25; feeding lambs, \$7.90 @8.15; ewes, not quite top quality, \$6.35; good yearlings, \$7.30.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Feb. 17.

Cattle receipts for the week amounted to 10,600 head, including 3,700 head on the Southern side of the market. The cattle market for the week has shown a decided slump until Wednesday, when the decline was checked and an advance of a full quarter on the native side was shown. The conditions at this market are more or less uncertain today. A case of foot-and-mouth disease was found at an Eastern point in a car of hogs which was shipped from this market, but the investigation of it indicates that the hogs did not have the disease when they were in these yards, and that they contracted it en route. While the yards are not under actual quarantine, operations have been held up for a few days until the Government can make a thorough investigation. Every indication now points to a resumption of normal conditions within a day or two. All stock received here now is for immediate slaughter. Beef steer trade has been irregular and uneven, and for the past two days nothing has been received that could be

considered prime. This same condition exists in cows, heifers and bulls. Good heifers went to scale at \$6.50@7, and good cows from \$5.75@6. Canners, while the market on this class was draggy, have sold more nearly steady than the other classes. On the Southern side while the market is lower, it has not shown the same decline as the native side. The top for the week was made on Texas fed steers averaging something over 1,300 lbs., which brought 7c. A number of other sales ranging from \$6.25@6.85 were recorded and a train of 1,062 lb. Oklahoma steers sold yesterday for \$6.60. Clearances on the Southern side were excellent.

The hog market has held up better under the new Government restrictions than was expected. The top today on mixed and butchers is \$6.85, and the bulk of all sales ranges from \$6.60@6.75. Pigs and lights have declined more than any other class. Pigs are quoted at \$4.50@6.25, while light hogs are quoted from \$6@6.75. Receipts of hogs amounted to 88,200 head for the week.

Sheep receipts were 10,650 this week. The sheep market has not been affected at all by the quarantine and is on a higher basis than a week ago. Good lambs sold yesterday for \$8.70, and was the top for the week. A number of sales of Nebraska and North Colorado lambs were made ranging from \$8.15 @8.50. They ran heavy in weight. Mutton sheep, including ewes, are quoted at \$5@6.75, and choice kinds could be worth more money. Clearances in this department excellent.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., Feb. 16.

A more completely demoralized fat cattle market has not been known for years. Receipts have not been above the February average, but the demand has been very uncertain. Eastern beef markets in bad shape, quarantine regulations seriously interfering with the movement of cattle and the Lenten season coming on. All have contributed to paralyze the trade and values suffered a 30 @50c. decline last week, making a drop of fully \$1 so far this month. Prices are fully a dollar lower than they were at this time last year, and as the country seems to be determined to ship off the cattle and get away from the big feed bills and avoid further loss there is a very bearish undertone (Continued on page 37.)

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending February 13, 1915:

CATTLE.

Chicago	32,869
Kansas City	15,814
Omaha	9,996
St. Joseph	2,835
Cudahy	508
Sioux City	4,915
New York and Jersey City	5,281
Fort Worth	4,849
Philadelphia	2,320
Denver	1,483
Oklahoma City	1,407
Cincinnati	1,940

HOGS.

Chicago	176,643
Kansas City	72,332
Omaha	76,177
St. Joseph	47,908
Cudahy	30,203
Sioux City	29,783
Ottumwa	20,100
Cedar Rapids	18,898
New York and Jersey City	35,646
Fort Worth	12,988
Philadelphia	3,929
Denver	9,461
Oklahoma City	11,890
Cincinnati	12,310

SHEEP.

Chicago	51,805
Kansas City	26,400
Omaha	39,760
St. Joseph	19,648
Cudahy	563
Sioux City	5,638
New York and Jersey City	18,162
Fort Worth	7,135
Philadelphia	4,068
Denver	1,382
Oklahoma City	249

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Vinton, La.—The Vinton Ice, Light and Water Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Thomasville, Ga.—The City Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. W. E. Beverly, president and manager.

Tupelo, Miss.—R. W. Reed, B. A. Rogers and others are the incorporators of the Crystal Ice Company, with a capital stock of \$30,000.

Irvine, Ky.—A company is being organized with a capital stock of \$15,000 by Victor Bloomfield and B. A. Tracy to establish an ice plant.

Memphis, Tenn.—The People's Ice and Coal Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by A. A. Bell, B. M. Draper, E. N. Parham and others.

Wheeling, W. Va.—The Wheeling Co-operative Dairy Company has been incorporated by Albert Ames, H. N. Prazer, S. A. Morris and others, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

New York, N. Y.—The Rio Grande Valley Pre-cooling Corporation has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by Geo. F. McCulloch, R. S. Van Schaick, Robert C. Watson.

Marianna, Fla.—The Marianna Refrigerating Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, with M. R. Burton as president and treasurer and E. Rhyne as secretary, to manufacture ice and operate cold storage plant.

Campobello, S. C.—The Bermuda Creamery Company has been organized with Carl G. Dorman, president; M. E. Johnson, vice-president, and A. P. Jones, secretary and treasurer, and contemplates operating a co-operative creamery and dairy.

ICE NOTES.

Blackwater, Mo.—J. C. Henry will rebuild the ice plant recently damaged by fire.

Houston, Tex.—The W. H. Irvin Ice Company will build an ice cream factory.

Jackson, Miss.—M. R. Mitchell is contemplating the installation of refrigerating machinery.

Central City, Ky.—It is reported that Shelby Gish is contemplating the erection of a 25-ton ice plant.

Salem, Va.—A storage refrigerating room to cost about \$1,200 will be built by the Crystal Ice Plant.

Palestine, Tex.—The Palestine Creamery Company will rebuild their plant, recently destroyed by fire.

Louisville, Ky.—The capital stock of the Polar Ice Company has been increased from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

Eatonton, Ga.—It is reported that an ice plant will be established by the Putnam Co-operative Creamery.

Southern Pines, N. C.—It is reported that a cold storage plant will be built by H. A. Lewis, of Bethlehem, N. H.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Swift & Company's cold storage plant at 215 Fifth street N., will be altered and made fireproof.

Dublin, Ga.—The City Council has adopted a resolution providing for the erection of a cold storage plant for meats.

Crozet, Va.—The Crozet Ice and Cold Storage Company, will build a cold storage plant addition to their present plant.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The plant of the Crystal Ice Company, which was recently damaged by fire, will be repaired.

Irvine, Ky.—A franchise has been granted to John W. Walker, of Corbin, Ky., for an ice and electric light plant at Irvine.

Vinton, La.—The Vinton Ice, Light and Water Company will build an ice factory, electric light plant and waterworks.

Moultrie, Ga.—It is reported that the refrigerating and cooling capacity of the Moultrie Packing Company's plant will be increased.

Laredo, Tex.—Sames, Moore & Co. are contemplating the installation of a refrigerating plant; cold storage space of about 22,000 cubic feet.

Cordele, Ga.—The Atlantic Coal and Ice Corporation is erecting a cold storage plant in Cordele for the purpose of curing meat for the farmers.

Hume, Mo.—A 2-ton ice plant will be built in connection with the electric light plant which is being erected by Julian J. Ross of Hannibal, Mo.

Huntington, W. Va.—It is reported that an ice cream factory with a daily capacity of 4,000 gallons will be erected by the Wilson Creamery Company.

St. Martinville, La.—A proposition has been submitted to the City Council by John Meal of New Orleans, La., to build a 12-ton ice plant at St. Martinville.

Hallettsville, Tex.—An ice plant has been purchased by E. E. Fertsch, of Hallettsville, and E. W. Hoope, of New Ulm, Tex. Extensive improvements will be made.

Thomasville, Ga.—The City Ice Company, incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, has acquired the plant formerly owned by the Mutual Ice and Coal Company.

Bennington, Okla.—An ice plant will probably be installed in the light plant which J. D. Bomford has acquired from the Bennington Light, Ice and Power Company.

Providence, R. I.—A large ice house, together with 12,000 tons of ice, owned by the Providence Ice Company at Clear River, Wal-lum Lake, were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,000.

Cleveland, Okla.—The Imperial Ice Company, which was recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, has purchased a 20-ton ice plant from Shepard & Chain Ice Company.

Auburn, Ala.—The Alabama Polytechnic Institute contemplates equipping the mechanical laboratory with a 2½-ton refrigerating plant and small refrigerating machine in connection with the dairy equipment.

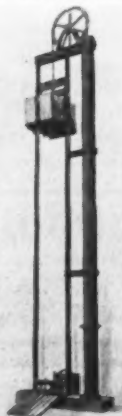
COLD STORAGE LAW REPEAL.

Demand for the repeal of the Pennsylvania State cold storage law is growing as its inconsistencies and dangers are developed, and as they come home to the public as well as the trade. It is now realized that the law does not even guarantee the public against spoiled products.

Under the nine months' time limit it is

ICE HANDLING EQUIPMENT

For Manufactured and Natural Ice Plants
Cold Storage Houses, Car Icing Stations



Our Machines are Designed and Built with a full knowledge of the requirements of prospective customers.

We offer the Services of our Engineering Department Free.

Are your facilities adequate? If not, write us today.

ICE TOOLS

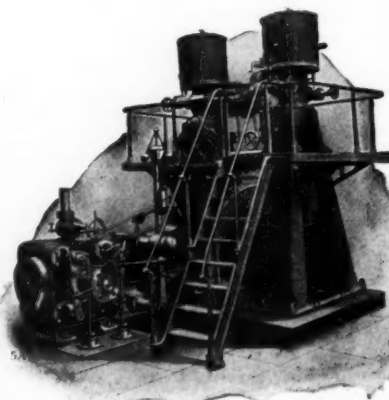
for use in every department of your business.

Write for catalog.

GIFFORD-WOOD COMPANY

Works: HUDSON, N. Y.

New York Boston Chicago



The FRICK

Refrigerating Machine is built for Endurance and Efficiency.

It has endured all overloads, lack of attention, excessive speeds and every other kind of hard usage to be met.

FRICK machines have been operating 25 to 30 years, running through long operating seasons

without a shutdown or break of any kind. This is efficiency.

Be sure to ask for our latest Catalog P10.

FRICK COMPANY, Waynesboro, Pa.

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

B. B. AMMONIA may be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA: Manufacturers' Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE: Werling Moving, Hauling & Storage Co., T. R. Wingrove.
BOSTON: 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO: Keystone Transfer Co.; J. W. Gilbert.
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper.
CINCINNATI: Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McGuire & Son.
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, Kentucky Consumers Oil Co.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Helmsdorf.
NEWARK: American Oil & Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.
PORTLAND: Northwestern Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pilebry-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

claimed that fish caught in the plentiful seasons of the late spring have to be thrown aside in January or February, just at the beginning of the scarce season. The dealers suffer because the scarce season, coinciding with Lent, is the period of greatest demand. Moreover, although a fish that has been frozen for nine months and one day stands condemned by the law as poison; a fish that has been kept in storage for eight months and 30 days and then brought out and exposed on the dealer's counter, in the heat of the salesroom for a week perhaps, is not necessarily condemned.

It also was brought out that cold storage products on which the time limit had not expired might be taken over to Camden and sold back into the State by commission merchants weeks after the time limit, regardless of whether proper care had been taken of them in the meantime.

"First-class chickens, placed immediately after killing in a home refrigerator, deteriorate more in 5½ days," Dr. Mary E. Pennington, the government expert, is quoted as saying, "than they do when frozen hard in storage for 12 months. April eggs, taken from storage in August are superior to the best eggs that come to market during August." She is of the opinion that cold storage laws should concern themselves less with time limits and more with requirements that goods should be placed in storage as soon as possible; that they should be in good condition when stored, and that they should be quickly distributed when taken out of storage.

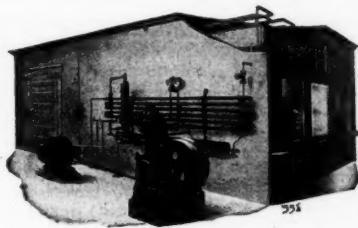
AMMONIA PURIFIERS.

(Robert P. Kehoe in "Ice.")

Ammonia purifiers are now frequently specified in the equipment of new plants. Eventually they may be considered a necessary part of a complete refrigerating and ice-making apparatus, although they are now treated as a refinement. In the last five years the number in use has greatly increased and much benefit has been obtained in many cases.

Where the ammonia charge is very impure, caused perhaps by the leakage of brine or other foreign material, there is no necessity of removing it to be regenerated, or wasting it in the atmosphere, if a good purifier is available. Instances have occurred by which sudden leakage has introduced a large amount of impurities into refrigerating systems, and the immediate installation of a purifier made it possible to take out these

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



40 of all the Refrigerating Machines sold each year in the United States and Canada, are

YORK MACHINES

Among our recent installations are the following:

Ed. F. Fleckenstein, Jersey City, N. J.
Defender Market, New York City.
Coyne Brothers, Chicago, Ill.
Emil Sieloff, St. Louis, Mo.
F. C. Jones Co., Vancouver, Wash.

Such representative concerns, you may be sure, were convinced of the merits of YORK Machines, either by investigation or through confidence in an organization recognized as the World's largest producer of Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery.

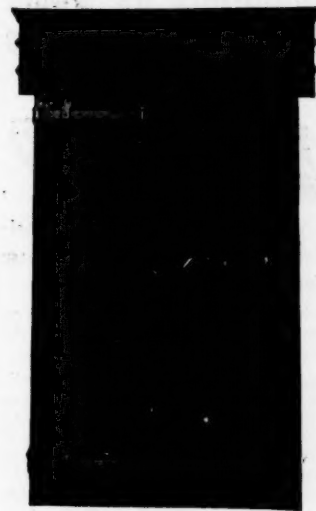
Either way you take no chances. Write us today for information and prices.

YORK MANUFACTURING CO.

(Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively)

YORK, PA.

DOORS



For Cold Storage and Freezers

Have you ever examined our **JONES or NO EQUAL** types of Doors, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive Jones Automatic Fastener and Jones Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 68-page illustrated catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

Formerly

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.
Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

impurities and continue the operation of the plant with little loss and delay.

If a plant is equipped with a purifier, which keeps it free from the average amount of impurities that may collect in the system, insurance is also obtained from loss or delay in case accidents cause the leakage of brine or other matter. Plants not equipped with such an apparatus may be operating under reduced efficiency, occasioned by the pressure of oil, dirt, water, etc., in the pipes and vessels. Oil carried over to the expansion side will frequently pocket itself in the coils and also retain a certain amount of ammonia in an inactive state. The removal of this oil and the cleansing of the interior surfaces will surely result in increased efficiency.

The first operation of purifiers in old plants has surprised owners because of the amount of impurities immediately removed. After a few days of constant operation, the elimina-

tion of foreign matter is completed and the purifier needs very little further attention.

The remarks in the preceding paragraphs of course refer to the average plant. Occasionally a bad case of an impure charge combined with a complicated system, requires some time and care before the condition of the plant is corrected.

The writer has only just heard of a case where a purifier has been in constant operation for several weeks and a considerable amount of oil and impurities are removed daily. Before the installation of the purifier, the operator had found it necessary to charge an excessive amount of ammonia into the system, which was actually pocketing itself with the oil in the headers and coils. No new ammonia has been put into the system for some time, and it is gradually improving in efficiency, as the oil, etc., is removed by the purifier.

There are several makes of such apparatus on the market, divided between two types. The most common is the ordinary distiller, which provides for draining liquid ammonia into a cylindrical shell containing a steam or hot water coil, or equipped with a hot water jacket. The shell is usually 12 to 18 inches in diameter and 5 or 6 feet long.

This vessel is sometimes placed in a horizontal position and sometimes vertically. A small connection is made to the liquid receiver or other part of the system, from which the ammonia may be drained into the distiller. Another and possibly slightly larger connection is made to the return line, through which the distilled ammonia returns to the system. The operation is very simple.

The steam or hot water coil naturally boils off the pure ammonia and the remaining impurities can be drained off through a valved outlet provided for the purpose.

There are quite a few distillers of this kind which have been made by engineers from material on hand, and such an apparatus can easily be put together on the premises. In small plants where an expensive purifier is not justified, a cheap arrangement is easily made. Care should be exercised to prevent the steam or hot water coil from freezing up.

For larger plants a more elaborate equipment can be utilized to advantage. Purifiers may be installed in the suction line to handle the ammonia in its regular cycle of operation and eliminate all foreign substances. Scale and dirt are also trapped by such a vessel.

In addition, a connection may be installed for taking liquid ammonia from the receiver and distilling it in the same manner as already described with the small distiller. The connections to the suction line must be of the same diameter as the suction pipe and provided with valves. Another valve is placed in the suction pipe between the two connections to the purifier. Thus, the vessel and connections from a bypass and the ammonia can be passed through it, or the purifier can be cut out, as desired.

In large plants where there are two or more return lines, a purifier can be installed in one of them and all the ammonia charge will eventually pass through it. The expense of placing an outfit in every line is not absolutely necessary.

**Free from soapy fats
or such other basic
materials as would
tend to propagate
bacteria**

Wyandotte
Sanitary
Cleaner and Cleanser

from a bacteriological standpoint, is a safe cleaning agent for two reasons:

1st. Because it is free from every form of organic and soapy substance.

2d. Because the kind of cleanliness invariably obtained from Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser is the kind that is free from bacteria. And it is the kind of cleanliness, too, that is absolutely free from all objectionable matter such as might sustain bacterial life.

You can easily appreciate from these facts why it is, then, that Food Inspectors, Bacteriologists, and Sanitary Authorities recommend Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser exclusively for use in meat shops, packing houses, and in all other places where foods are handled, and where bacteria are present, and where bacteria are liable to contaminate.

Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser fulfills, if not surpasses, all that you have ever imagined a sanitary cleaner to be. You only need to give Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser a trial and it will readily prove every claim made for it.

Indian in Circle



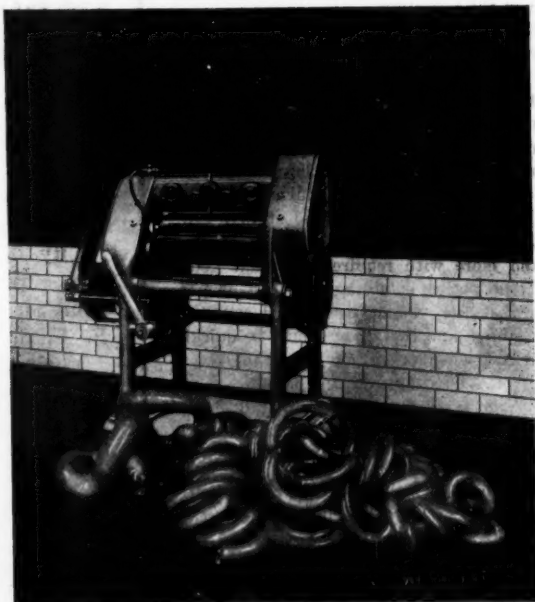
In Every Package

**The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs.,
Wyandotte, Mich.**

This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited

IT CLEANS CLEAN

Norwegian Invention Casing Cleaning Machine, System "Aksel Olsen"



Capacity of Working: 6000 metres of Runners per hour.

Performs the sliming: (i. e., freeing from mucous membrane) of: ox-runners, middles and bungs, calf-runners, calf-bungs, sheep-bungs, horse-guts.

Does not destroy or tear the casings, makes no holes.

Exceptionally simple and easy to handle. The machine pays for itself over and over again, repeatedly.

(Also the U. S. A. and Canadian patent on the machine is for sale.)

Apply for particulars to the maker of the machine,

**AKSEL OLSEN, Sausage Skin Manufacturer
5, Nordbygaten, Christiania, Norway**

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

PACKERS PUT IN BRECHT MACHINES.

The Co-operative Slaughtering and Rendering Company of Boston, Mass., composed of over one hundred of the leading butchers of the city of Boston and suburbs, have organized and taken over a large plant at Concord Junction, near Boston, which they are remodeling, and will install a complete oleo plant and fertilizer plant. They have placed with The Brecht Company their contract for the entire equipment, which the company has designed and will install for them immediately. This is a very strong organization of marketmen, and it is understood has some very practical men at the head of it.

G. F. Pfund & Sons of Philadelphia will remodel the hog-killing department and install the latest type of Brecht hog scraping and dehairing machine, with hoist, rails, etc.

J. J. Buckley & Company, Chester, Pa., are remodeling their hog-killing department, and have placed a contract with The Brecht Company for one of their latest type hog scraping and dehairing machines.

The Brecht Company are installing this week for the United Home Dressed Meat Company of Altoona, Pa., one of their latest type hog scraping and dehairing machines, including hog hoist, etc.

The C. A. Young Company of Johnstown, Pa., are remodeling their fertilizer department and will install one of the latest type Brecht dryers.

LASTING QUALITY OF MEAT CUTTER.

The John E. Smith's Sons Company, Buffalo, N. Y., are constantly receiving communications from users of their world-known "Buffalo" Silent Cutter, each praising some special feature, and they deem it important that butchers in general know what the actual user thinks of this machine.

The following, dated February 9, 1915, which was received by them from Fred A. Werling, Fairbury, Ill., deals especially with the lasting qualities of the "Buffalo" cutter: "I have been using your ball-bearing silent cutter for the last six years without any expense other than a new set of knives, and

it is surely doing the work. Am also using your upright stuffer, and find it O. K."

Would any butcher or user of any machine expect from it any more than this testimony covers? The manufacturers have made the building of meat cutters their specialty for a great many years, and have worked on and studied this machine from every angle. They have always contended that efficiency and durability must be combined, and this is the secret of the great success achieved by this world-famous "Buffalo" ball-bearing sanitary silent cutter.

The manufacturers also report that they have just recently made further valuable improvements on this "Buffalo" cutter which will tend to increase the lasting quality of this machine to even a greater extent.

THE TEST OF A MOTOR VEHICLE.

The most vital development of the last year in the automobile industry, so far as the public is concerned, is the very material reduction in prices. The reason for these reductions is in large part due to the decreased cost of material and the introduction of improved and labor-saving machinery, together with more compact and less expensive organization. In brief, the automobile industry, still in its infancy, is showing the beneficial effects of experience to a very marked degree.

However, the transition to lower prices has in the minds of some raised a danger signal that the buyer should not fail to heed alertly. "There is danger," says Paul V. Clodio, New York distributor of the Kissel-Kar, "in the tendency on the part of some manufacturers to cheapen their product in order to list it at a figure below those competitors who have gone as far as safe business methods and maintenance of quality will allow. Names mean less this year than ever before, and it behooves the prudent purchaser to examine closely the mechanical merits of a car, regardless of its name and previous reputation.

"We are quite willing that this test be applied to the Kissel-Kar models. Although selling for much less than in previous years, the new Kissel-Kars are in many respects better cars than their predecessors. They are

built of just as good material and according to just as high and rigid standards. Stock parts can be purchased cheaper than Kissel can build them, but the latest models are as completely manufactured in Kissel's own factories as formerly. The Kissels feel that no outsider can build them as well for Kissel-Kars."

VALUES IN GLUE MATERIAL.

One of the by-products of the meat plant or tannery which is not always manipulated to the best result is glue material. There have been various methods used in handling this material, with more or less success. Now the Delaware Glue Company, of Newport, Del., has opened a special department for packers and tanners to determine the actual value of their glue material, so that they may know what they have and how to get the most out of it. The company will furnish particulars upon application.

WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on page 18, The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market, and it costs less than the old binder, too! It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

VAN CREVELD & FABRE

Sausage Casing Cleaners and Dealers

ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND

are regular buyers for Beef Casings

Chicago Section

So far we haven't heard Theodore brag about electing Woodrow.

The quarantine at the Yards certainly put a lot of speculators out of business.

Chicago is again agitating a five-day livestock market—that is, certain interests are.

It is understood in inner circles that the packers will be investigated—as to the whereabouts of Jack Johnson.

Board of Trade memberships are worth close to \$4,000 right now. Doesn't seem so long ago they could be copped off for \$700.

There seems to be no dearth of newspaper writers who know the inside of this war business from soup to nuts. Oh, yes, they know!

Professor Taft, always a conspicuous figure, seems to be getting more conspicuous of late. Kinda getting back into public favor, noticeably.

As the campaign progresses the reputations of the several mayoralty candidates are fast bordering on mortification—according to the other fellow.

The most surprising thing of the whole war is how the Colonel has managed to keep his oar out of it. Perhaps because they did not invade Holland!

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, February 13, 1915, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 10.27 cents per pound.

Judge Olson will get the Swedish vote and

Harrison and Sweitzer the German—and William Hale Thompson will get whatever is left over.

Washington's hatchet and Lincoln's axe seem to have a permanent place in history, but we hear not of the Colonel's "big stick" any more. Perhaps his hammer will find a place in his memoirs.

It seems to be a hard matter to improve upon our street car, elevated railroad and telephone service. Not that these utilities (?) could not be improved upon some 99.99 per cent., at least, but—oh, what's the use!

The Cement Show at the Coliseum, which commenced February 10 and closed February 17, was an exceedingly interesting exhibition, and the attendance even beyond expectations. An immense amount of machinery and material was sold.

The old-time renowned South Water Street Market is likely to be removed to a site near the Stock Yards. A twenty-million produce corporation is contemplated, composed of South Water street merchants and Stock Yards commission men.

There may be heavy stocks of provisions and also all kinds of hogs still in the country, but those carrying a couple of pounds or so of hog products don't seem to be worrying. You cannot find cold storage room in Chicago for a bed bug!

How in the name of common decency any one of our candidates for mayor can expect to receive one single vote, if all that is said of them is true, passeth understanding. How they have kept from breaking into the "pen" is miraculous. 'Sawful!

The Teutonic-Turkish Alliance announces, and evidently in earnest, that the Allies are teetotally licked right now, and the Allies assert, quite as confidentially that the Alliance is hollering for help. Now, if they would get

these stories vaccinated they might "take." Surely Yurrupean humor is in its infancy.

She was fat, fair and 45 and she went to confession the other day as usual. Nothing of consequence to 'fess up fer, but she told Father X. that 25 years ago she was kissed. "An' sure did you never mention this before to any priest?" "Manny a time!" sez she. "An' why do you mention it now?" "Because I like to talk about it!" sez she.

The fact remains that not any one or either side of the war belligerents has all the men, money, food, guns, ammunition, horses, autos, etc., nor yet all the warships, air craft, etc., nor has either a corner on brains, or other little necessities in warfare. But all of which seems to be fairly evenly distributed. Also both sides have an eye on "what do we get" when it comes time to settle. And who is going to dictate the settlement. Some job, hence—well, the war is not over yet!

W. G. Press & Company say: "The semi-monthly statement of stocks of provisions at the close of business February 15, 1915, in Chicago show 64,639 bbls. of new and old pork, as against 61,855 bbls. on February 1, 1915, 11,952 bbls. on February 15, 1914, 12,504 bbls. on February 15, 1913, and 43,606 bbls. on February 15, 1912; 54,250 tcs. of lard, against 48,254 tcs. on February 1, 1915, 102,700 tcs. on February 15, 1914, 15,979 tcs. on February 15, 1913, and 107,070 tcs. on February 15, 1912; short ribs, new and old, 33,126,438 lbs., against 28,273,396 lbs. on February 1, 1915, 18,660,288 lbs. on February 15, 1914, 4,174,361 lbs., all new, on February 15, 1913, and 22,152,393 lbs. on February 15, 1912. The exports of hog products from November 1, 1914, to February 6, 1915, were 5,106,400 lbs. of pork, against 6,902,809 lbs. for the same time a year ago; meats, other than pork, 131,233,385 lbs., as against 101,128,075 lbs. for the same time a year ago; lard, 156,817,220 lbs., against 137,066,997 lbs. for the same time last year. The exports show an

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GARDNER & LINDBERG
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
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Established 1905
DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.
PACKING HOUSE EXPERTS
Manhattan Building CHICAGO, ILL.
WE DESIGN AND REMODEL
PACKING PLANTS.
ALLIED INDUSTRIES.
ICE FACTORIES.
COLD STORAGE BUILDINGS.
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PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGES
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**The Davidson
Commission Co.**

Brokers in
SOAP and CANDLE MAKERS' SUPPLIES
COTTONSEED OIL and PRODUCTS
Packing House Products TALLOW, GREASES, OILS
Write us, keep in touch with us.
519, 520, 521 Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

J. T. McMILLAN COMPANY, St. Paul, Minn.
PACKERS AND PROVISION DEALERS
Write or wire us when you wish to buy the finest quality of Lard or S. P. Meats

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

ANHYDROUS **SUPREME** AMMONIA

Drop a line for a demonstration

Supreme Means { Less Power—Less Coal—Less Expense
More Refrigeration—More Satisfaction—More Efficiency

MORRIS & COMPANY

CHICAGO U. S. YARDS

increase in lard and meats, but show a decrease in pork. We would look upon the exports as bullish on provisions, were it not for the fact that there is considerable doubt at the present time as to what the immediate future will bring forth in shipping facilities. The situation as it now stands makes the exports of meats rather doubtful, and should the exports be shut off it would have a very depressing effect on provision futures. The stocks in themselves are not particularly bearish, owing to the heavy exports during the past four months, but with the heavy receipts of hogs coming to market at the present time and the dull trade here at home on all kinds of meats, the situation looks bearish to us at the present time. There is no doubt the receipts of hogs will continue liberal for at least four or five weeks, and unless there is some improvement in the trade we cannot see how the market can hold up, particularly for pork. There is pork enough here to last for a long period; 64,000 bbls. of pork at present in Chicago is very heavy, and when we receive the stocks from the outside markets in a day or two we think the stocks of pork will look very burdensome. We would be very cautious on the buying side of provisions for the present at least, and on advances we would be inclined to sell pork."

OMAHA LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Concluded from page 31.)

to the trade. Choice beefs are quoted up to \$7.75, but fair to good 1,050 to 1,350-pound beefs are selling at \$6.70@7.25, the common to fair warmed up, and short fed grades going at \$5.50@6.50 and from that down. Cows and heifers have suffered fully as much

as beef steers and values are the lowest of the season. Poor to choice she stock is selling at a range of \$3.50@6.25, the big bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock around \$4.75@5.50. Veal calves continue scarce and steady at \$7@10, but bulls, stags, etc., are slow sale and unevenly lower at \$4.50@6.

Hog values have also been going down to new low levels for the season, as receipts have been heavy and the same bearish market conditions have operated to depress values. There is very little shipping demand, but packers appear to be anxious for the hogs at the prices, and at no time has there been anything like a glut in the market. Weight is not cutting very much figure and bulk of the fair to good hogs of all weights sell within a comparatively narrow range. There were 10,500 hogs here today and values were a shade stronger. Tops brought \$6.70 as against \$6.65 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$6.62@6.65 as against \$6.50@6.60 a week ago.

Violent fluctuations continue to characterize the market for sheep and lambs, but after a 50@75c. decline last week the market has almost recovered the loss this week and with moderate receipts and a healthy demand the market is in very satisfactory shape from the sellers' standpoint. Competition from feeder buyers is vigorous despite the high level of prices, and demand from packers is better for mutton than for either cattle or hogs. Fat lambs are selling at \$8@8.60; yearlings, \$6.75@7.75; wethers, \$6.25@6.75, and ewes, \$6@6.55.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 30.)

In light native cows most of the packers have their Feb. salting unsold and some of them are talking up to 23½c. Branded cows are reported well cleaned up, last trading was at 20¼c., for November-December inclusive, and most packers talking this price without securing any counter offers. Native bulls apparently dull and neglected. The

two packers that refused to come in on recent trading at around 17½@17¾c. for Jan.-Feb.-March, are holding for 18c. Branded bulls sold at 16½c., light average held up to 17c., not in any large supply.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—A fair demand for wet salted stock; 8,000 Mexicans selling at private terms. Last sale was at 18½c. 4,000 Orinocos brought 32½c. 8,000 Bogotas from 31½@32½c. 3,000 Puerto Cabellos, 31½@32c. 2,000 Central Americans, 31½c. Stock on hand consists of Central Americans and Bogotas. Arrivals of fair size.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—Since the record prices for spready natives, two packers report that they have refused 26½c. bid for June to January slaughter. February quoted at 23½c., at which price last sale was made. Native steers quoted at 23c. Cows, 23c. last paid. Bulls, 17½c. 1,300 January-February cows sold at 23c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Quiet, buyers and dealers apart in their views. Buffs quoted at 20c. for good quality stock. Extremes, 20½c. New York State hides offered at 19c. flat.

CALFSKINS.—Some of the lightweight skins under ten pounds have been reported arriving from England and France. Locally this weight is easier. Heavier weights firm. Quotations unchanged at \$1.80, \$2.50 and \$2.90. Sales of lights were made at \$1.77½. Moderate offerings.

Boston.

The demand for domestic hides rules moderate with offerings light and market relatively steady. Ohio buffs are quoted at 20¼@20½c., with extremes at 21@21½c. asked. Tanners are buying only enough to cover their immediate needs. The poorer quality hides is the chief reason for any easiness that may be noticed in raw material. The calfskin market continues quiet. There is some talk of lower prices on raw material, but the small receipts are not accumulating and the present market shows no signs of opening up.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 8.....	13,473	632	41,339	15,589
Tuesday, Feb. 9.....	4,513	3,129	29,899	9,124
Wednesday, Feb. 10.....	13,896	1,999	50,434	15,365
Thursday, Feb. 11.....	5,896	2,153	40,708	11,274
Friday, Feb. 12.....	1,828	358	24,667	9,706
Saturday, Feb. 13.....	300	100	14,000	4,000
Total this week.....	39,786	8,401	200,847	65,058
Previous week.....	21,799	2,064	160,091	61,626
Cor. time, 1914.....	50,207	5,501	178,689	110,136
Cor. time, 1913.....	39,069	6,799	169,824	95,799

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 8.....	1,070	153	1,983	4,740
Tuesday, Feb. 9.....	554	153	3,028	1,136
Wednesday, Feb. 10.....	2,459	52	3,190	2,787
Thursday, Feb. 11.....	1,396	43	6,317	1,020
Friday, Feb. 12.....	880	15	6,753	804
Saturday, Feb. 13.....	100	10	3,000	500
Total this week.....	7,059	273	24,271	10,987
Previous week.....	3,567	260	23,252	2,148
Cor. week, 1914.....	22,102	230	54,537	39,420
Cor. week, 1913.....	16,740	482	58,070	23,131

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Feb. 13, 1915.....	252,040	1,237,006	511,773
Same period, 1914.....	307,000	1,078,516	683,600

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Feb. 13, 1915.....	724,000
Previous week.....	714,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	545,000
Cor. week, 1913.....	520,000
Total year to date.....	4,353,000
Same period, 1914.....	3,515,000
Same period, 1913.....	3,604,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Feb. 13, 1915.....	109,100	556,600	198,300
Week ago.....	128,300	526,400	207,300
Year ago.....	115,200	428,900	226,500
Two years ago.....	118,300	412,400	226,500

Combined receipts at six markets for 1915 to February 13 and same period a year ago:

	1915.	1914.
Cattle.....	806,000	750,000
Hogs.....	3,623,000	2,520,000
Sheep.....	1,304,000	1,455,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending February 13, 1915:		
Armour & Co.....	34,000	
Swift & Co.....	22,100	
S. & S. Co.....	21,200	
Morris & Co.....	13,200	
Hammond Co.....	11,700	
Western P. Co.....	11,200	
Anglo-American.....	13,100	
Independent P. Co.....	11,400	
Boyd-Lunham.....	9,500	
Roberts & Oake.....	5,200	
Brennan P. Co.....	5,200	
Miller & Hart.....	4,400	
Others.....	19,600	
Totals.....	181,500	
Previous week.....	164,400	
Cor. week, 1914.....	120,600	
Cor. week, 1913.....	118,900	
Total, 1915.....	1,197,300	
Total, 1914.....	823,500	

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$7.40	\$6.75	\$6.25	\$8.40
Previous week.....	7.80	7.00	6.15	8.95
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.25	8.65	5.65	7.55
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.15	8.22	5.90	8.75
Cor. week, 1912.....	6.60	6.16	4.10	6.10
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.20	7.20	4.25	6.15

CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice.....	\$7.00@8.75
Yearlings, good to choice.....	7.50@8.85
Inferior steers.....	5.75@7.50
Medium to good beef cows.....	5.00@5.60
Fair to choice heifers.....	5.00@6.55
Good to choice cows.....	5.00@6.40
Cutters.....	4.00@4.85
Canners.....	3.00@4.25
Butcher bulls.....	6.00@6.75

Bolognas.....	5.00@5.90
Good to choice calves.....	9.50@10.50
Heavy calves.....	7.50@9.50

HOGS.

Prime heavy butchers.....	\$6.85@6.90
Fair to fancy light.....	6.80@6.90
Prime med. weight butchers, 250@270 lbs.....	6.80@6.90
Prime heavy butchers, 270@340 lbs.....	6.75@6.85
Heavy mixed and packing.....	6.65@6.80
Heavy packing.....	6.60@6.75
Light, fair to good.....	6.00@6.25
*Stags.....	6.50@6.95

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native ewes.....	\$5.00@6.75
Native wethers.....	5.00@7.15
Western ewes.....	4.75@6.75
Western wethers.....	5.50@7.25
Western yearlings.....	6.85@7.50
Native yearlings.....	6.00@7.50
Native lambs.....	8.00@8.60
Fed western lambs.....	7.75@8.65
Bucks.....	3.50@5.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1915.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$10.02½	\$10.15	\$18.50	\$18.90
July.....	10.45	19.50	19.20	19.30

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.15	11.25	10.92½	10.95
July.....	11.22½	11.30	11.02½	11.07½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.30	10.35	10.15	10.20
July.....	10.52½	10.55	10.37½	10.45

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	18.85	19.00	18.82½	18.87½
July.....	19.30	19.35	19.22½	19.27½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.87½	10.90	10.77½	10.80
July.....	11.00	11.02½	10.92½	10.95

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.15	10.25	10.15	10.20
July.....	10.45	10.47½	10.40	10.42½

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	19.00	19.10	18.97½	19.10
July.....	19.32½	19.45	19.32½	19.50

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.80	10.87½	10.80	10.85
July.....	10.97½	11.05	10.95	11.00

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.22½	10.30	10.22	10.27½
July.....	10.47½	10.52½	10.45	10.52½

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	19.00	19.00	18.77½	18.82½
July.....	19.40	19.40	19.17½	19.25

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.85	10.85	10.72½	10.77½
July.....	10.90	10.92½	10.87½	10.90

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.22½	10.25	10.15	10.15
July.....	10.50	10.50	10.37½	10.40

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	18.75	18.75	18.35	18.62½
July.....	19.12	19.15	18.85	19.07½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.70	10.70	10.52½	10.57½
July.....	10.87½	10.87½	10.67½	10.75

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.10	10.15	10.02½	10.15
July.....	10.35	10.40	10.30	10.37½

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	18.65	18.80	18.60	18.60
July.....	19.10	19.20	19.02½	19.02½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.60	10.65	10.55	10.62½
July.....	10.75	10.80	10.75	10.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.15	10.20	10.10	10.15
July.....	10.40	10.45	10.37	10.40

†Bld. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts.....	16	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	@18
Beef Stew.....	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	18	@18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@16
Corned Ribs.....	12½	@12½
Corned Flanks.....	12½	@12½
Round Steaks.....	20	@25
Round Roasts.....	16	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts.....	16	@18
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12½	@12½
Rollad Roast.....	18	@20

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	20	@22
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	14	@16
Legs, fancy.....	22	@24
Stew.....	12½	@12½
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	18	@18
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	30	@30
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	14	@16
Stew.....	8	@10
Shoulders.....	14	@16
Hind Quarters.....	14	@16
Fore Quarters.....	10	@12½
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	@20
Shoulder Chops.....	12½	@15

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	12½	@15
Pork Chops.....	15	@16
Pork Shoulders.....	12½	@12½
Pork Tenderloins.....	30	@30
Pork Butts.....	12½	@12½
Spare Ribs.....	10	@10
Hocks.....	8	@8
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf Lard.....	14	@14

Veal.

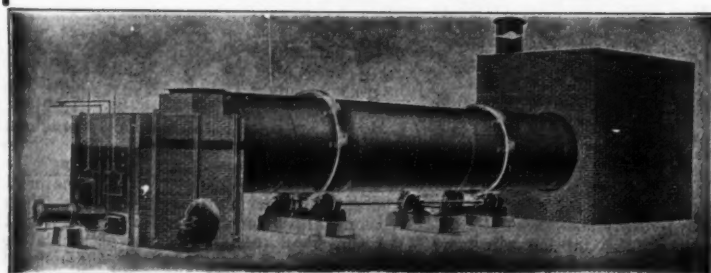
Hind Quarters.....	18	@22
Fore Quarters.....	12½	@14
Legs.....	18	@22
Breasts.....	14	@16
Shoulders.....	18	@18
Cutlets.....	35	@35
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	@25

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	7	@7
Tallow.....	8½	@8½
Bones, per cwt.....	1.00	@1.00
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	20	@20
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacon's).....	65	@65
Kips.....	17	@17

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houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	12½@13
Good native steers.....	11½@12
Native steers, medium.....	@11
Heifers, good.....	@10½
Cows.....	0 @10
Hind Quarters, choice.....	@14½
Fore Quarters, choice.....	@11

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks.....	8½@9½
Steer Chucks.....	@10
Boneless Chucks.....	@12½
Medium Plates.....	@9
Steer Plates.....	@9½
Cow Rounds.....	0 @11
Steer Rounds.....	@11½
Cow Loins.....	10 @13
Steer Loins, Heavy.....	@18½
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	@20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	@21
Strip Loins.....	@11
Shirloin Butts.....	@14½
Shoulder Clods.....	@14
Rolls.....	@15
Rump Butts.....	@13½
Trimnings.....	@9½
Shank.....	@8
Cow Ribs, Common, Light.....	@9
Cow Ribs, Heavy.....	@14
Steer Ribs, Light.....	@15
Steer Ribs, Heavy.....	@17
Loin Ends, steer, native.....	@17
Loin Ends, cow.....	@16
Hanging Tenderloins.....	@15½
Flank Steak.....	@15½
Hind Shanks.....	@7

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.....	@6
Hearts.....	@6½
Tongues.....	@17
Sweetbreads.....	@18
Ox Tail, per lb.....	@9
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	@4½
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	@6½
Brains.....	@6
Kidneys, each.....	@5½

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal.....	@11½
Light Carcass.....	@14½
Good Carcass.....	@15
Good Saddles.....	@17½
Medium Racks.....	@14
Good Racks.....	@15

Veal Offal.

Brains, each.....	@6½
Sweetbreads.....	@65
Calf Livers.....	@27
Heads, each.....	@30

Lamb.

Good Caul.....	@13
Round Dressed Lambs.....	@14½
Saddles, Caul.....	@15
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	@12
Caul Lamb Racks.....	@11
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	@17
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	@4
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@4
Lamb Kidneys, each.....	@11½

Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	@11
Good Sheep.....	@12
Medium Saddles.....	@11½
Good Saddles.....	@12½
Good Racks.....	@10½
Medium Racks.....	@9½
Mutton Legs.....	@14
Mutton Loins.....	@10
Mutton Stew.....	@7½
Sheep Tongues, each.....	@2½
Sheep Heads, each.....	@10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	@11½
Pork Loins.....	@10½
Leaf Lard.....	@11
Tenderloins.....	@11
Spare Ribs.....	@7½
Butts.....	@9½
Hocks.....	@8
Trimnings.....	@7½
Extra Lean Trimnings.....	@10
Tails.....	@9
Snouts.....	@5½
Pigs' Feet.....	@3½
Pigs' Heads.....	@6
Blade Bones.....	@9
Blade Meat.....	@9
Cheek Meat.....	@9
Hog Iivers, per lb.....	@2½
Neck Bones.....	@9
Skinless Shoulders.....	@9
Pork Hearts.....	@7
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	@5½
Pork Tongues.....	@12½
Slip Bones.....	@6
Tail Bones.....	@7
Brains.....	@3½
Backfat.....	@11
Hams.....	@13½
Calas.....	@10½
Belles.....	@10
Shoulders.....	@9

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	@10
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	@10

Cholce Bologna.....	@11½
Frankfurters.....	@12½
Liver, with beef and pork.....	@10
Tongue.....	@14½
Mixed Sausage.....	@12
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine.....	@13½
New England Sausage.....	@15½
Compressed Luncheon Sausage.....	@16
Special Compressed Ham.....	@16½
Berliner Sausage.....	@16
Oxford Butts in casings.....	@13
Polish Sausage.....	@12
Garlic Sausage.....	@12
Country Smoked Sausage.....	@13
Farm Sausage.....	@13½
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	@10½
Pork Sausage, short link.....	@10½
Boneless Pigs' Feet.....	@8½
Luncheon Roll.....	@12½
Delicatessen Loaf.....	@10
Jellied Roll.....	@18½

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new).....	@26
German Salami (new).....	@22
Italian Salami (new goods).....	@26
Holsteiner.....	@17
Mettwurst.....	@15
Farmer.....	@20½

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked, large cans, 50.....	\$6.00
Smoked, small cans, 20.....	5.50
Bologna, large cans, 50.....	5.50
Bologna, small cans, 20.....	5.00
Frankfort, large cans, 50.....	6.00
Frankfort, small cans, 20.....	5.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$9.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	9.35
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	12.50
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	—
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	19.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels.....	43.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$2.50
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	4.75
No. 6, 1 doz. to case.....	15.00
No. 14, ½ doz. to case.....	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	Per doz. \$3.00
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	5.75
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box.....	11.25
16-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box.....	21.50

BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@22.75
Plate Beef.....	@21.75
Prime Mess Beef.....	@22.75
Mess Beef.....	@21.75
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).....	—
Rump Butts.....	@22.75
Mess Pork, old.....	@18.50
Clear Fat Backs.....	@23.00
Family Back Pork.....	@23.00
Bean Pork.....	@17.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	@12½
Pure lard.....	@11½
Lard, substitute, tes.....	@9
Lard, compound.....	@8½
Cooking oil, per gal. in barrels.....	@61
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs.....	@11½
Barrels, ¼c. over tierces, half barrels, ¼c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., ¼c. to 1c. over tierces.....	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi- cago.....	15½@22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	16½@23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 to 5 lbs.....	16 @22½
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs.....	12½@15½

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are ¼c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.....	@12½
Cl-r Bellies, 20@25 avg.....	@12½
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.....	@12
Fat Racks, 12@14 avg.....	@10½
Regular Plates.....	—
Clear Plates.....	—
Butts.....	@8½
Bacon meats, ¼c. to 1c. more.....	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.....	@15½
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.....	@15½
Skinless Hams.....	@15½
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.....	@10½
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.....	@12
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.....	@22
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	@16½
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.....	@17½
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.....	@11½
Pth Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.....	@23
Dried Beef Seta.....	@25½
Dried Beef Insides.....	@23
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@21
Dried Beef Outsoles.....	@20
Regular Balled Hams.....	@21
Smoked Balled Hams.....	@21
Bolled Calas.....	@25
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	@17
Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....	

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set.....	@20
Export Rounds.....	@20
Middles, per set.....	@76
Beef bungs, per piece.....	@23½
Beef weasands.....	@7
Beef bladders, medium.....	@55
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@80
Hog casings, free of salt.....	@70
Hog middles, per set.....	@16
Hog bungs, export.....	@17
Hog bungs, large, mediums.....	@10
Hog bungs, prime.....	@7
Hog bungs, narrow.....	@4
Imported wide sheep casings.....	@90
Imported medium wide sheep casings.....	@80
Imported medium sheep casings.....	@60
Hog stomachs, per piece.....	@4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	2.57½@2.65
Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.50 @2.50
Concentrated tankage.....	1.90 @2.10
Ground tankage, 12%.....	@2.45 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%.....	@2.45 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%.....	@2.45 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%.....	@2.25 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6½ and 30%.....	19.00@20.00
Ground rawbone, per ton.....	25.00@27.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	21.00@21.25
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground.....	@50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., aver.....	225.00@250.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	22.00@23.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	25.00@30.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	40.00@50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs., ave., per ton.....	70.00@75.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs., ave., per ton.....	75.00@80.00
Round shin bones, 30-35 lbs., ave., per ton.....	80.00@90.00
Long thigh bones, 50-55 lbs., ave., per ton.....	55.00@55.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton.....	25.00@28.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash.....	@10.35
Prime steam, loose.....	@9.87½
Leaf.....	@10½
Compound.....	8½ @8½
Neutral lard.....	12½ @12½

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	10 @10½
Oleo No. 2.....	9½ @9½
Tallow.....	7½ @8
Grease, yellow.....	5½ @5½
Grease, A white.....	6½ @7

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra.....	14½@14½
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	14 @14½
Oleo stock.....	11½@12½
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.....	55 @55
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.....	62 @64
Corn oil, loose.....	5.00@5.50

TALLOW.

Edible.....	7½ @8
Prime city.....	7½ @8
Prime country.....	6½ @6½
Packers' prime.....	6½ @7
Packers' No. 1.....	6½ @6½
Packers' No. 2.....	5 @5½

GREASES.

White, choice.....	6½ @6½
White, "A".....	6½ @6½
White, "B".....	5½ @5½
Bone.....	5½ @6
Crackling.....	5½ @6
House.....	4½ @4½
Yellow.....	5½ @5½
Brown.....	4½ @5
Glue Stock.....	5 @5½
Garbage grease.....	3 @4
Glycerine, C. P.....	@23
Glycerine, dynamite.....	20½@21
Glycerine, crude soap.....	13½@14
Glycerine, candle.....	14½@15

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose.....	51 @51½
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	48½@49
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62@65% f. a.....	2¼ @2¼
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.....	1.35@1.45

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels.....	87½@90
Oak pork barrels.....	87½@90
Lard tierces.....	1.22½@1.25

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	6½ @7½
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	7½ @8
Borax.....	4½ @4½
Sugar.....	
White, clarified.....	@5½
Plantation, granulated.....	@5½
Yellow, clarified.....	@5½
Salt.....	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	2.35
Ashton, car lots.....	2.00
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
English packing, car lots.....	1.30
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	2.50
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@8x.....	1.40

Retail Section

HELD COURT IN MEAT MARKET.

An unusual court session was held last week at Brazil, Ind., in the sausage room of T. P. Jones' meat market. T. N. James, justice of the peace, used a chopping block for the police judge's bench. Court was held there for convenience, as the shop is near the E. & I. depot and the witnesses who came up from Clay City had only twenty minutes between trains to attend court. Marshal Jessup and Justice Coopridge, of Clay City, have been "at outs" since the marshal arrested the justice for intoxication. Jessup now files his cases in Brazil, and they are tried between trains.

A NEW MEAT SPECIALTY.

The first man who said there was nothing new under the sun had never visited Lexington Market or Hollins Market in Baltimore, Md., where, if he had stopped at the stands of the Kaufman Beef Company, he would have seen something decidedly new in the shape of smoked navels of corned beef. And why it was not placed on sale years ago is a mystery.

But the fact remains that the very commonplace and ordinary navel corned beef can be readily turned into a most delicious dish just by smoking it. And 4 to 6 cents a pound more can be asked and obtained for it, as any customer will gladly pay the difference.

The entire navel is corned as usual—not spiced—and is then smoked and tied—not too tightly. It was an instant hit with the customers of the Kaufman Beef Company, who charge 18 cents a pound for it. They have a large hotel and restaurant trade, and the "repeat" orders are coming in regularly for the new kind of meat, which is really plain, every-day corned beef.

HOW TO CARE FOR FOOD.

The Mayor's Food Supply Committee in New York City has issued another circular to the purchasing public, entitled, "How to Care for Food." The circular says, in part:

Save money—avoid waste—keep well—by taking proper care of the food you buy. A food may contain sufficient nourishment to give it high value as a food and yet if proper care is not taken of it the food may become poisonous.

Food is often exposed to impure air and to dust and filth from unclean streets and surroundings. This contaminates it, and such food, when eaten, will often produce disease. In order to keep food in the most wholesome condition special care should be taken that all its surroundings are sanitary. There are many things that influence the wholesomeness of food, among them being the air, the dishes in which the food is placed, the icebox, the cellar or closet where it is stored, and the other food with which it comes in contact.

Foods may be divided into three classes: First, those that spoil easily; second, those that do not spoil so easily; third, those that may be kept a long time with proper care.

The foods that spoil easily are milk, cream, uncooked meat, uncooked fish, certain fruits, such as peaches and plums, and vegetables and wilt easily, such as lettuce and spinach.

Milk and cream bottles are usually dirty on the outside when delivered to you. Wash them carefully, particularly the top of the

bottle, before opening, so that no dirt can possibly get into the milk or cream. If the bottles are not washed out well when empty, the particles that are left may decay and when new fresh milk or cream is poured into the bottles these particles will cause it to become sour. Never leave milk or cream uncovered. If you do it will take up the odors and flavors from other food and become spoiled for table use.

Do not keep your meat in the paper in which it is wrapped when bought; the wrapping paper will absorb the juices. Unwrap it as soon as you get it home and wipe it off with a clean cloth that has been wrung out in cold water. The meat will keep better and the juices will remain in it longer if you wrap it in wax paper until you are ready to use it.

Never put uncooked fish into the icebox unless the fish is closely covered. You will find a tin lard pail useful for this purpose. If the fish is not covered other food in the icebox will absorb the strong odors from it and be made unfit for use.

Odors always rise; strongly-flavored food, therefore, should be put on the upper shelf of the icebox, so that the odors from it will not affect other things in the icebox quite so much. Perishable foods should always be kept at a low temperature; in other words, they should be kept where it is cool.

All fruits should be kept in a cool dry place and spread out, if possible. It is not necessary to put them in the icebox. Fruits are handled a great deal before they reach you and should never be used without first being washed off. As ripe fruit spoils easily only a small quantity should be bought at a time.

Vegetables that are to be eaten in a raw state should be dipped quickly in boiling water to destroy any germs, and then put in cheese cloth and placed directly on the ice to preserve their crispness. Lettuce should be carefully picked over and washed at once. If put in clean cheese cloth and placed directly on the ice it will be much more crisp than if allowed to remain in water, and will also keep longer.

The foods that do not spoil so easily are eggs, butter, fruits, such as apples, oranges and lemons, cooked meat, and cooked, salted and smoked fish.

Care is necessary in the handling of eggs, as the spoiling is partly due to uncleanly handling, the shells being more or less porous. It is best to wash them as soon as you get them home. When only the yolk of the egg is used, the white may be kept in a cup or glass, covered with a damp cloth fastened with an elastic band; or, if only the white is used the yolk can be kept in the same way.

Butter should be kept well covered and in a cool place. If it is not well covered it will take up the odors of the other food in the icebox, and this spoils it for table use.

Cooked meat and fish will keep much better if they are well covered before being placed in the icebox. Cooked meat and fish attract flies and should never be allowed to stand uncovered. Do not put warm meat or warm food of any kind in the ice box. If you do it will materially change the temperature of the box and rapidly melt the ice. Keep the food covered while it is cooling, and put it in the icebox when it has become cool.

The foods that can be kept a long time with proper care are flour, sugar, salt, coffee, tea, spices and chocolate. All these should be kept closely covered to keep out dust and dirt. Coffee, tea and spices will lose their flavor if left uncovered.

Canned goods may also be kept a long time. Never allow the contents of a can to remain in it once the can is opened. If the food is allowed to stay in the can after it is opened sickness may come from eating it. You will

also find that all canned goods will taste much better if the contents of the can are emptied and allowed to stand for an hour to get the air before being cooked. In the case of canned peas, beans and asparagus the liquid should be drained off as soon as the can is opened and cold water poured over them. It is not only safer to do this but the vegetables will taste much better.

Cereals: It is best not to buy cereals in very large quantities because if they are kept too long insects are apt to develop in them. Cereals should always be kept in covered glass jars.

The bread box needs special care, particularly in summer when mould forms quickly. Bread that has become mouldy is unfit to eat. The bread box should be scalded with hot water frequently and then dried and aired well before the bread is returned to the box.

Cheese should be kept in a cool dry place. It should be wrapped in a clean cloth moistened with vinegar. This will prevent the formation of mould.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Sam Cancilla's meat market at 13th and Taylor streets, San Jose, Cal., has been destroyed by fire.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the meat market conducted by August Lindner at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

A new meat market has been opened on Caldwell avenue, near Grand street, Maspeth, N. Y., by Mr. Kallenberg.

The Butchers' and Grocers' Association of Meriden, Conn., elected the following officers for the ensuing year: H. A. Pierce, president; H. G. Schuelke, vice-president; P. A. Kapitzke, recording secretary; Andrew Weisner, financial secretary, and George B. Crowell, treasurer.

Sheldon Tillinghast Wilbur, a butcher, died at his home, No. 589 Dyer avenue, Cranston, R. I. Death resulted from pneumonia. Mr. Wilbur was 79 years of age, and is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

Jacob Hackett has moved his meat market from 75 John street, Hudson Falls, N. Y., to 64 John street. Frank Duers will open a meat market in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Hackett.

A banquet was given by the Toledo (Ohio) Master Butchers' Association in Kest's Restaurant. Members of the Cleveland and Detroit Associations were guests.

Austin Curtiss, 79 years of age, formerly a meat dealer, died at his home in Bristol, Conn.

The Retail Meat Dealers' Association of Pittsburgh, Pa., held a smoker in the Century Building on February 7.

J. Clamer, of Glen Ellyn, Ill., and Fred Schuetz, of Lombard, Ill., have purchased the meat market at 605 Franklin street, Michigan City, Ind., formerly conducted by Robert Brinckman.

A. U. Rockwood, of Somerville, Mass., has purchased the Milford Public Market, Milford, Mass.

Howard Key has opened a new meat market at No. 102 11th street, Columbus, Ga. The name of the market will be "Bon Marche Sanitaire."

The South Boston (Mass.) Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association held their annual whist party and dance in Bethesda and Bernice Halls on February 8.

A butcher shop has been opened on the corner of Wyoming avenue and Walnut street, Forty-Fort, Pa., by Fred Kiel.

Lafayette Granger, 83 years old, a former butcher of Winsted, Conn., died after a long illness.

William Haupt and Arthur Peters, proprietors of the Consolidated Meat Market at Dewitt, Ia., have opened for business.

A meat market has been opened in the Morey Block, Milford, N. Y., by John Bearick.

A big grocery and butcher shop will be opened in the new building at Stockton and Fayette streets, Perth Amboy, N. J., by a Newark concern.

Frederick Ulrich, formerly a butcher in New York City, N. Y., died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was born in Germany eighty-three years ago and came to this country when a young man.

Davis and Axelrud, engaged in the butcher business in Athens, Ga., and conducting markets at 921 Chase street and 265 Broad street, have dissolved partnership. D. Axelrud has retired. The business will now be conducted by J. Davis at the same places.

Extensive alterations are being made in the Berghoff & Sholtus meat market at 114 West Fulton street, Gloversville, N. Y.

Charles Herold, Jr., will reopen the meat market in the Braun Building, on North Tenth street, Pekin, Ill., after alterations are completed.

John Barger is now in charge of the meat market of Lew Carter at Washtucna, Wash., who has disappeared.

E. Reichert has purchased the interest of James Ford in the People's Meat Market, Chewelah, Wash.

Edward Hughes has purchased the Fuller Meat Market, Pentwater, Mich.

Harry Hill has purchased the meat fixtures of Sam Wedel, and will open a market at Pawnee Rock, Kan.

Dan Allen has disposed of his meat market at Gridley, Kan., to Will Scales.

Julius Kohler has moved his meat market to a new location in the Milam Building, Newkirk, Okla.

C. A. Wood has purchased the West End Meat Market, Garden City, Kan., from W. E. Trull.

F. E. Miles, the grocer, has purchased the meat market of F. H. Johnson at 408 East Fourth street, Santa Ana, Cal., and opened a branch grocery there.

L. S. Smith has engaged in the meat business at West Point, Neb.

M. Sailor has purchased a meat market in Roseland, Neb.

O. Tockey has purchased the Pioneer Meat Market in Loup City, Neb.

N. C. Hanson has again engaged in the meat business at Ithaca, Neb.

Goll & Witzkie have purchased the meat market in Avoca, Neb.

George Schumaker has purchased the meat and grocery business of C. N. Byrd at Brock, Neb.

Hackenberg & Son have moved their meat market from 348 North Main street to 327 North Main street, Findlay, Ohio.

A quantity of sausage and fresh beef was stolen from the wagon of Dionne, a butcher on Valley street, Lawrence, Mass.

Frank B. Homer has moved his meat market to a new location in Provincetown, Mass.

Salvatore Gerardi has purchased the meat market at 216 Elm street, New Britain, Conn., formerly conducted by Federico Cicoli.

The St. Regis Meat Market on Railroad avenue, Greenwich, Conn., conducted by Henry Langer, has been closed.

Charles H. Beechel has sold the City Meat Market at Lanesboro, Ia., to D. E. Leonard.

A new meat market will be opened on Gibson street, Miami, Ariz., by M. Lasovich, and will be known as the Mike Rais' Miami Cash Store.

Mr. Mellet has opened another branch meat market at Hazelton, Pa.

E. J. Schmidt, of Minneapolis, has purchased Harry Madison's meat market in Sandstone, Minn.

Hiram R. Supplee, for many years engaged in the butcher business in Conshohocken, Pa., died at his home, Spring Mill road, Plymouth Meeting, Pa., after a long illness.

The Munzer butcher shop at 752 Railroad street, Johnstown, Pa., will be known hereafter as Munzer and Hoffman. Fred Hoffman having been made a member of the firm.

John Hayes will open a new butcher shop in Monroe, N. Y.

A. V. and H. E. Wright have purchased the meat business of Ezra Welling in Monroe, N. Y.

The meat market at 1195 Main street, Bloomfield, Conn., has been purchased by W. C. Wade, of the Bloomfield Provision Company.

Frank Coggeshall and Frank S. Allen have formed a partnership and will conduct a provision business in Yarmouthport, Mass.

Frank Diehl has purchased a meat market and lunch room in Craigsville, Ind., from M. Abbott.

G. S. Pay & Son have sold their meat market in Elyria, Ohio, to Otis E. May.

George Berman, a butcher of Revere, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$518.60.

Joseph Laplante has sold his grocery and meat market at Greeley and Sterling streets, Clinton, Mass., to Dupuis Bros.

Oscar E. Livingstone, formerly employed by Harlow & Parsons at Ayer, Mass., has purchased a meat market in Greenville, N. H. Ralph B. and George E. Livingstone will also have a share in the business.

Henry Brun's grocery and meat market at South Deerfield, Mass., has been destroyed by fire.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the meat market conducted by M. J. Martin at Wynnonton, Ga.

BUYING SHEEP AND LAMBS.

(Concluded from page 17.)

loin. The covering of wool was so thick as to deceive the eye of anybody but a professional sheep buyer, but by grasping the animal across the loin a firm grip would be secured of the bones in the back. The same experiment in the case of a well-fed lamb showed that no such hold could be secured, as the loin was so well filled and rounded as to cover the bones completely.

"Now notice these fine, black-faced lambs in the next pen," continued Mr. Davis. "They are milk-fed lambs from Idaho, and will run about seventy pounds apiece. Notice their uniformity of size and conformation. There has been a big improvement of late years in these range lambs.

"Westerners are now coming to raise lambs for mutton purposes first and wool afterwards. They have a uniform set of ewes and they cross-breed scientifically to get a uniform run of lambs. They are getting flattering results by these methods, although, of course, a prime native lamb must still be considered the best in the world.

"When those lambs came in here Tuesday, they were held at 9½¢. by the commission merchant. One of our competitors offered him 9¼¢. I wouldn't go any better at the time, although I did want the lambs. So did my competitors. But I have finally bought the lot because I believe they will dress out at a weight which will make them worth the money, even at the price. Besides they are so uniformly good that we can kill them to fill fancy orders."

Sheep Grades Run By Seasons.

Beginning about the first of the year and until about the first of June, markets are dependent upon dry-fed stock for mutton. The greater measure of these are range-bred lambs—the light ends of Western flocks from Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, brought to market in the fall previous and which the packers sorted out as being too light. These light-weight lambs are sold to professional feeders who take them to near-by farms and dry-feed them for the winter market.

Following this fed stock, we get the early

grass sheep and lambs from Texas, then those from Arizona and California. These are followed by the Tennessee and Kentucky "springers," which run freely from the middle of May to the middle of July.

After this, the range stuff starts from Washington and Oregon—yearlings and sheep, followed by range lambs from the States of Washington, Idaho and Utah. These run until the middle of October.

Different Local Requirements.

The fed end mentioned above, come off these last arrivals. The first run of these feeders is usually bought up by near-by farmers, who turn them on to grass and corn, but the big droves are bought by professional feeders, operating principally in Iowa, Nebraska, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana.

We usually find the river markets very short of desirable stock during June and the early part of July, at which time we are obliged to make the bulk of our shipments from Chicago and St. Louis when we get the Southern lambs.

The lambs from that section were formerly shipped East to the Philadelphia and New York markets, but about fifteen years ago the Chicago packers entered that market and placed buyers in Louisville, with the result that they have been able to outbid the Eastern markets. In other words, they are able to pay a little more than Eastern buyers on account of the long haul East and the loss of weight in transit. From Louisville to Chicago is only one night's run, and lambs bought in Louisville one day are dressed and in the cooler in Chicago before noon the next day.

When the Supply Runs Short.

Another situation the Chicago sheep buyer has to contend with occasionally is a strong Eastern demand, on shipping account, for local slaughter in Eastern cities. At times these Easterners come to Chicago and make sharp competition for the Chicago packers.

For several weeks during the last season—along through March—this Eastern demand claimed from twenty to twenty-five thousand sheep a week on the Chicago market. They were unable to get the kind of stock they wanted or the quality they wanted at their Eastern point. This was trade that usually bought at Buffalo or Pittsburgh, but, on account of fewer sheep having been fed in the East last year, those cities could not supply local demand, and Eastern packers found themselves obliged to buy in Chicago.

"There are times," says Mr. Davis, "when the buyer is unable to buy the kind of stock the orders call for, due either to a lack of quality in the stuff that is offered for sale, or to adverse market conditions. There are times when we cannot buy sheep even for what they are worth. At all such times, the buyers would like the selling organization to know that they are not making this stuff—they are simply buying it, doing the best that can be done under the conditions.

"There is just as much method in the buying of sheep as there is in selling the sheep or in dressing them. We do no haphazard buying. A man buying stuff buys it for a specific purpose. He has an idea where it can be placed to best advantage before he buys it. Seventy-five per cent. of our buying is to fill specific orders and we do our utmost to fill these orders as they should be filled."

New York Section

W. F. Colladay, of the S. & S. beef department at Chicago, was a visitor to New York during the week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending February 13, 1915, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 10.96 cents; imported beef, none.

The firm of Charles Schuck, Inc., has been incorporated to do a retail meat business in Manhattan at No. 3429 Third avenue. The incorporators are Matilda Schuck, Charles Schuck, Harry M. Wiant and Gustave Frey.

William Hogen, sixty-eight years old, of 1712 Wallace avenue, the Bronx, died this week of apoplexy. For many years Mr. Hogen was a butcher in the old Ninth Ward, later removing his business to Harlem. He retired five years ago. He leaves his wife and two daughters.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending February 13, 1915, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 2,946 lbs.; Brooklyn, 15,881 lbs.; Richmond, 75 lbs.; total, 18,902 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 1,820 lbs.; Brooklyn, 47 lbs.; total, 1,867 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 9,333 lbs.; Brooklyn, 16 lbs.; Bronx, 150 lbs.; total, 9,499 lbs.

A combination of first-class merchants will occupy the new Mount Morris Market in East 125th street, when it opens for business on the 27th of this month. The building is a three-story and basement, 75 x 100, with passenger and freight elevator service. The space, the advertising, heat, and light and elevator service are all included in the rental price. The renting of booths to the public began on January 20, and up to date the basement has been rented for fish, meats, fruits and vegetables exclusively. The main floor has been rented entirely for meats, butter and eggs, dairy, groceries, bakery, provisions and delicatessen, while the first floor has been rented for house furnishings, cloaks and suits, ladies' and children's wear.

FREE MARKETS ARE ABOLISHED.

The free markets established some time ago under the Manhattan approaches of the Williamsburg, Manhattan, Queensboro and Third avenue bridges and at Fort Lee Ferry by Marcus M. Marks, borough president, were wiped out of existence this week by the Sinking Fund Commission. The spaces were turned over to the controller, who will fix a rental for each stall. The merchants who have enjoyed free rent to the serious hardship of private retail and wholesale market men in the vicinity, will be ordered to leave or pay rent.

The action of the Sinking Fund Commission was taken on an opinion by Frank L. Polk, corporation counsel, who decided that

President Marks did not have the power to permit the stands to be occupied free of charge. Alderman Henry H. Curran, who offered the resolution to the commission providing for the abolition of the free stands, said:

"The action of the Sinking Fund Commission today removes a gross injustice to the retail merchants of those neighborhoods, which has existed since the Board of Aldermen established these markets at the request of Borough President Marks. If the markets can survive on a rent-paying basis and serve to reduce the cost of living, they will continue to serve a very good purpose. But if not, the sooner we know it the better."

On the heels of this action by the Sinking Fund Commission came a decision by Supreme Court Justice Erlanger upholding the sufficiency of the complaint of Isador Wiesbader, a grocer near the Fort Lee market, against Borough President Marks and others, by which he sought to restrain them from keeping the markets open.

The borough president and several associates who had been named as defendants argued through Corporation Counsel Polk that the suit should have been directed against the city and not individuals. Justice Erlanger, in sustaining the action of Wiesbader in bringing it against the officials, says:

"I have no doubt that the complaint sets forth a cause of action. It is alleged that these markets have been opened and maintained by the defendants without the prior adoption of any ordinance by the Board of Aldermen to authorize the acts."

"I may readily agree with the statements made upon the arguments that the motives of these defendants, when directing the opening of the markets, were highly commendable and that they acted for what they considered to be the public good in attempting to insure to consumers a food supply at a low cost in a condition of emergency due to the unsettlement of trade conditions following the outbreak of the European war."

"There can be no question that, with the best of motives, the defendants violated the law under which the affairs of the city are to be administered when assuming the power to open and maintain these markets without authority of the Board of Aldermen."

The action of the Sinking Fund Commission will have no effect on the Wiesbader injunction suit, according to Abraham Gruber, counsel for the grocer. "We will go right ahead with the trial of the suit," he said. "We are satisfied with the action of the commission, but plan to try for a permanent injunction to prevent a recurrence of the free market opening in any form."

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith also gave notice that occupants of the free city market at Fort Lee Ferry must leave their quarters by March 1. The action of the Dock Commissioner is taken in conformity with an opinion given him by the Corporation Counsel stating that neither the Board of Aldermen nor the borough president had the right to permit the use of the marginal way as a market, which property was condemned under laws which specifically declared that the property was to be used for dock purposes only. He said:

"The so-called Fort Lee Ferry market out-

grew its original plan of a farmer's wagon market so rapidly that it practically choked a very important section of the city's waterfront to the detriment of commerce and to the serious injury of a large section of the city," said Commissioner Smith.

"The marginal way at the point where the market is located serves the only public piers and bulkheads which are to be found between 96th and 155th streets. The possibility of expansion of these piers is absolutely cut off because of their location between Riverside Park and the inaccessible section north of 137th street. I need only call attention to the enormous quantity of coal and milk and other commodities delivered at this point to indicate how greatly dependent local commerce is upon an unobstructed traffic wharf."

"Apart from these considerations, the corporation counsel has advised me that I am without power to permit the use of wharf property for market purposes. As commissioner of docks I am in a position of a trustee charged with the duty of administering the city's property entrusted to my care in strict accordance with law. I have, therefore, requested President Marks to direct the removal of the market on or before March 1."

"When the readjustment is completed I am sure that the wisdom of the present course of action will appeal to everyone."

OUT AMONG THE TRADE.

Among the successful brokers in Philadelphia Frank C. Reed has built up a fine business and a splendid reputation. After eight years' experience with Armour and six years with Cudahy Mr. Reed started out two years ago for himself, and in that short time has gained clients from New York to Kansas City, and from Maine to Florida. He is an unusually hard worker and is always on the job, and having his business so well arranged that he can be reached at any time when wanted, he is called the "professional systematizer" by the trade.

The founder and head of the Kaufman Beef Company, Baltimore, Md., started in business over 40 years ago in Baltimore. Eighteen years ago he opened several large stands in the old Lexington Market, and as his four sons grew to manhood they became associated with him in business. The young men, with the ambition of youth, were not satisfied with the retail business, and about a year ago they built a big, new abattoir, which was completely equipped by the Wannenwetsch Company of Buffalo with a capacity for 100 cattle and 40 head of small stock a week. At first they intended to kill enough for their stands in the two markets, but again the ambitious younger generation prevailed, and they are gradually drifting into the wholesale business. Mr. Kaufman, Sr., attends to the buying of the livestock, while his four sons attend to the details of the abattoir, and each of them is as much at home on the killing floor, in the cutting departments, with by-products of all kinds, or in the office routine, as they are familiar with the cutting and selling over the bench at retail. On Saturday nights at their market stands, each of them, being skillful shop butchers, gets right on the job and helps handle the big trade. It is an ideal, smooth-working combination.

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

NO MEATS GROCERIES LIQUORS BUT EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS.

MANHATTAN INSPECTION DINNER.

The third annual dinner of the Manhattan Sanitary Inspection Association was held at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday evening, February 16. This association comprises packers, slaughterers, renderers, curers and others coming under government inspection in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. It has its own complete system of inspection and corps of inspectors, and the result of its operation has been to anticipate the work of the Federal inspection service, and even improve upon it, since it could give the undivided attention of its staff to its own plants and premises.

It is a unique organization in this regard, but operates so quietly that the efficiency of the results it obtains is not widely known. At the dinner on Tuesday night, however, Commissioner Goldwater of the New York Department of Health, who is noted as a stickler for sanitation, was compelled to pay the association a tribute for its work and the standards it set up. He said that if other food industries would follow this same plan it would not only make the work of the Health Department much easier, but it would save the taxpayers of New York many thousands of dollars.

The dinner was served in the usual thorough style of the association. It was preceded by the annual business meeting and election of officers, all the old officers being re-elected, including President W. H. Noyes. Secretary Smith, Treasurer Albert Rohe, and J. A. Howard and M. Sanders of the Executive Committee.

The dinner was presided over by the "only" toastmaster, W. Hayward Noyes, and he acquitted himself with customary grace and thoroughness. Dr. S. S. Goldwater, New York City's Commissioner of Health, was the chief speaker, outlining the aims and aspirations of his administration and asking for the co-operation of the people in his work. His compliment to the work of the association in this direction was marked. State Senator J. J. Walker made one of his usual witty speeches, seconding what the Commissioner

had said, and announcing that he had always supported such efforts. Perley Noyes, counsel to the association, was the third speaker.

Among those present at the dinner were: Senator J. J. Walker, Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Perley S. Noyes, Dr. J. J. Hayes, Abraham Frank, Ferdinand Frank, C. L. Tingle, W. F. Hyland, D. A. Harrington, F. A. Harrington, Thos. Halligan, Wm. Dalton, Chas. Rohe, Albert T. Rohe, E. F. O'Neill, Geo. H. Shaffer, Chas. Hutwelker, Alexander Figge, Isaac Moskowitz, Harry J. Moskowitz, Sam Wechsler, Edward J. Clarry, John J. Shea, Michael Scanlan, Richard D. Scanlan, J. A. Howard, L. F. Gerber, Samuel Plaut, Walter Plaut, M. Sanders, H. Heineman, E. J. Mayer, R. W. Shannon, Leo Joseph, F. W. Lyman, A. McKenzie, R. C. Bonham, Louis Adler, Emanuel Strauss, Geo. J. Edwards, A. F. Hunt, T. C. Sullivan, J. W. Devorss, W. H. Noyes, A. Tietgen, I. A. Davis, Walter Blumenthal, Moe Frank, Emil Frank, David Scanlan, W. J. Edwards and Edward Fetterly.

BROOKLYN BUTCHERS HAVE BIG TIME.

The seventeenth annual entertainment and ball of the Brooklyn Branch, United Master Butchers of America, was held last Thursday evening at the Imperial, in Brooklyn. These affairs are always well attended, but this one was the biggest and most enjoyable ever given by the Brooklyn Branch. The attendance was the largest and the guests had the best time. The cabaret entertainment between dances was a novelty, and was greatly enjoyed. There was a large representation of both retail and wholesale trade, all the Greater New York branches being represented and every prominent wholesaler as well.

Past President Wm. Schneider made an ideal floor manager, with First Vice-President Jacob Wyler and Philip Lehman as assistants. Second Vice-President Otto Habicht was chairman of the Reception Committee. The general arrangements were in the hands of a great trio—Eddie Klesper, Fred Staehle and Secretary William Helling—which had a great deal to do with the record success of the event.

A list of the committees is as follows:

Arrangement Committee—Edward C. Klesper, chairman; Frederick J. Staehle, treasurer; William C. Helling, secretary.

Floor manager, William Schneider; assistant floor managers, Jacob Wyler, Philip F. Lehman.

Floor Committee—John Klesper, Maurice Ullmann, Arthur R. Burek, Thomas F. Quigley, O. Edward Jahrsdorfer, Maurice Lehman, Paul Zea, Louis Aneser.

Reception Committee—Otto Habicht, chairman; Frank P. Burek, Joseph Lehner, Frederick W. Strassle, Philip Bielstein, Edw. A. Hildenfinger, Remig Jahrsdorfer, Elmer T. Wright, Edward Harnung, Paul Leny, George Reif, John Schmidt, James G. Adams, Henry L. Bauer, Theodor W. Lehmann, Gustave Denninger, Albert Rosen, Chris. Grozinger, John Kessler, Martin N. Smits, Simon Schwartz.

The officers of the Brooklyn Branch are: Charles Grismer, president; Jac. Wyler, first vice-president; Otto Habicht, second vice-president; Fred J. Staehle, treasurer; Edw. C. Klesper, financial secretary; William C. Helling, recording secretary; Chris. Steen, sergeant-at-arms; Wm. Schneider, orator. Trustees: Chas. Steen, A. Rosen, H. Nagele, O. Edw. Jahrsdorfer, Ph. Beilstein and Fred Klein.

ABOLISH STATE MARKET BUREAU.

Bills were introduced in the New York Legislature last week to abolish the State Department of Foods and Markets. The department was organized last year on recommendation of Governor Glynn. It recently reported to the legislature that \$200,000,000 a year could be saved the people of New York City alone by the proper supervision of the distribution and sale of foods valued at \$800,000,000. John J. Dillon is the present commissioner. He was appointed by Governor Glynn in December for a five-year term at an annual salary of \$6,000.

Is there something you want to know badly, that you remember reading in The National Provisioner, but you can't recall the date? Get a binder and keep your copies of the paper, and then you'll have it handy and won't have to waste time writing for it. Our new binder costs but \$1. Ask us about it.

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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice steers	\$7.10@8.00
Poor to fair steers	6.00@7.00
Oxen and stags	4.00@7.25
Bulls	5.00@7.00
Cows	3.50@6.00
Heifers	5.00@6.75
Good to choice steers one year ago	8.10@9.25

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, common to choice, per 100 lbs.	9.00@13.00
Live veal, calves, barnyard	5.50@ 6.00
Live calves, Indiana fed, per 100 lbs.	—@—
Live veal, calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	7.00@ 8.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, common	@ 8.00
Live lambs, culls	—@—
Live sheep, common	@ 4.00
Live sheep, culls	—@—

LIVE HOGS.

[No market. Quarantine.]	—@—
Hogs, heavy	—@—
Hogs, medium	—@—
Hogs, 140 lbs.	—@—
Pigs	—@—
Roughs	—@—

DRESSED BEEF.

Choice, native heavy	13 1/4@14
Choice, native light	13 @13 1/2
Native, common to fair	12 @12 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	@12
Choice native light	@11
Native, common to fair	@11
Choice Western, heavy	@11
Choice Western, light	@11
Common to fair Texas	@11
Good to choice heifers	@11
Common to fair heifers	@11
Choice cows	@10
Common to fair cows	@10
Fleshy Bologna bulls	@10 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	@13 1/2	@18
No. 2 ribs	@12	@16
No. 3 ribs	@10	@13
No. 1 loins	@13 1/2	@19
No. 2 loins	@12	@17
No. 3 loins	@10	@15
No. 1 hinds and ribs	13 @14	14 1/2@15
No. 2 hinds and ribs	12 @13	13 @13 1/2
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@12	11 1/2@12 1/2
No. 1 rounds	@11 1/2	@12 1/2
No. 2 rounds	@10 1/2	@12
No. 3 rounds	@10	@11
No. 1 chucks	@10 1/2	@12
No. 2 chucks	@ 9 1/2	@11
No. 3 chucks	@ 9	@11

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@19 1/2
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@17 1/2
Western calves, choice	@17
Western calves, fair to good	@16
Grassers and buttermilks	@12 1/2

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@ 9 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@ 9 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@10
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@10 1/2
Pigs	@10 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@15 1/2
Lambs, choice	@14
Lambs, good	@13
Lambs, medium to good	@12
Sheep, choice	@12
Sheep, medium to good	@11
Sheep, culls	@10

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@15 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@15
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@14 1/2
Smoked picnics, light	@11 1/2
Smoked picnics, heavy	@11 1/4

Smoked shoulders	@11 1/4
Smoked bacon, boneless	@18
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@17
Dried beef sets	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@19
Pickled bellies, heavy	@14

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@14
Fresh pork loins, Western	@12 1/2
Fresh pork tenderloins	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins	@22
Shoulders, city	@13
Shoulders, Western	@11
Butts, regular	@11
Butts, boneless	@14
Fresh hams, city	@17
Fresh hams, Western	@15
Fresh picnic hams	@10

BONES, HOOFES AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	\$80.00@ 90.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	70.00@ 80.00
Black hoofs, per ton	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton	75.00@ 80.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	75.00@ 80.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1's.	@200.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2's.	@100.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3's.	@ 75.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	@14 1/2 c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues	@12 c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	55 @60 c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	35 @80 c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	@80 c. a pound
Calves' livers	25 @30 c. a pound
Reef kidneys	@12 c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	@ 3 c. a piece
Livers, beef	13 @14 c. a pound
Oxtails	@10 c. a piece
Hearts, beef	@ 8 c. a pound
Rolls, beef	@30 c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	30 @40 c. a pound
Lambs' fries	@10 c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@14 c. a pound
Blade meat	@12 1/2 c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 2 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 5 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	@1.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	@.50
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle	@.70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle	@.50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle	@.30
Hog, American, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@.70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@.70
Hog, middles	@.11
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@.21
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@.28
Beef huns, piece, f. o. b. New York	@.78
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@.76
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@.74
Beef wassanda, per 1,000, No. 1's	@.34
Beef wassanda, per 1,000, No. 2's	@.34

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	24	26
Pepper, Sing., black	14	16
Pepper, Penang, white	20	22
Pepper, red	20	23
Allspice	6	8
Cinnamon	16	20
Coriander	5	7
Cloves	20	23
Ginger	14	17
Mace	68	72

SALTPETRE.

Crude	—@—
Refined	9 1/2@10 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@.27
No. 2 skins	@.25
No. 3 skins	@.17
Branded skins	@.21
Ticky skins	@.21
No. 1 B. M. skins	@.25
No. 2 B. M. skins	@.23
No. 1, 12 1/4-14	@3.10
No. 2, 12 1/4-14	@2.90
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/4-14	@2.85
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/4-14	@2.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@3.35
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@3.05
No. 1 B. M. kips	@2.65
No. 2 B. M. kips	@2.55
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	@4.15
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	@3.90
Branded kips	@2.45
Heavy branded kips	@2.60
Ticky kips	@2.60
Heavy ticky kips	@2.95

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—	
Western dry-picked fancy young hens and toms, boxes	22 @22 1/2
Western dry-picked fancy young hens and toms, barrels	@22
Western dry-picked, avg. beat	@21
Western dry-picked or scalded poor	14 @16
Old hens	@21
Old toms	@20
Chickens—	
Broilers, dry packed, milk-fed	22 @25
Broilers, dry packed, corn-fed	19 @23
Western, dry-pkd., milk-fed, 4 lbs., bbls.	@18 1/2
Western, dry-pkd., milk-fed, mixed wts., bbls.	17 @17 1/2
Western dry-pkd., milk-fed, 2 1/2@3 lbs.	@16 1/2
Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to box, dry-picked	@18
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to box, dry-picked	@16
Fowl—bbls.—	
Western, dry-pkd., 4 lbs. avg.	@17
Southern and S. W., dry-pkd., avg. beat	15 1/2@16
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.	13 1/2@14
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to box, per doz.	@4.75

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens	15 1/2@16 1/2
Fowls, choice	15 1/2@16 1/2
Roosters, old	@14
Ducks	19 @20
Turkeys, mixed hens and toms	16 @18
Geese, per lb.	13 1/2@14

BUTTER.

Creamery, extras (92 score)	30 @30 1/2
Creamery (higher, scoring lots)	31 @31 1/2
Creamery, Firsts	28 @29 1/2
Process, Extras	24 @25
Process, Firsts	23 @23 1/2

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extra fine	28 1/2@29
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	@28
Fresh gathered, firsts	27 @27 1/2
Fresh gathered, seconds	26 @26 1/2
Refrigerator, firsts	19 @21

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS. NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Concentrated tankage, Chicago	2.40 @ 2.50
Bone meal, steamed, per ton	20.00 @21.75
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@25.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago	@ 2.60
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt	2.60 @ 2.65
Dried blood, f. o. b. New York	2.70 @ 2.75
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 2.10
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	@21.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia, f. o. b. New York	2.70 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt	2.45 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	3.10 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime, C. I. f. Charleston and Newport News	3.15 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	nominal@2.70 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	2.90 @ 3.00
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%	@ 2.90
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried	3.75 @ 4.00

